FIFTY YEARS

1889-1939

Speech, words, writing and printing having been invented and all being at their appointed tasks, man devised the library. In it he gathered all that men had learned and thought, that thereby the new man might be helped to gather more. Through the library also, man made opinion free, neither binding it nor concealing it. And through the library, once more, man invited all men to seek wisdom and to learn how to become good citizens.

John Cotton Dana

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF NEWARK · NEW JERSEY

IN THE NEWARK LIBRARY SYSTEM are one Main Building with two departments and storage housed in the Museum Addition, a Business Branch in the center of the city and seven neighborhood branches.

Main Library 5 Washington Street

Art Department and Children's Room
Museum Addition 43 Washington Street

Business Branch 34 Commerce Street

Clinton Branch 739 Bergen Street

North End Branch 722 Summer Avenue

Roseville Branch 99 Fifth Street

Springfield Branch 50 Hayes Street

Vailsburg Branch 75 Alexander Street

Van Buren Branch 140 Van Buren Street

Weequahic Branch 355 Osborne Terrace

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The Library

1889 Fiftieth Anniversary of the Public Library of Newark, New Jersey 1939

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This is Vol. VI, No. 1 of THE LIBRARY, October 1939, published to celebrate fifty years of Newark Public Library history. To a brief historical story is added a chronology serving as an index to the events of each year and by its period divisions indicating the broader aspects of development.

The Printing House of William Edwin Rudge, Inc., a long-time friend of the Library, designed the cover of this anniversary number.

Vol. I, No. 1 of THE LIBRARY, as noted in the year-by-year record, was published July 1918, an attempt to interest more Newark people in their library and its 250,000 books. This was at a time when six branch libraries had been closed as a war economy measure and a journal to reach Newarkers who did not regularly visit the Main Library seemed essential.

An occasional publication, it was issued as occasion and opportunity arose and almost every month during the period 1925 to 1931. With the depression except for an issue prepared to show how library collections could be helpful in the unemployment emergency, publication was limited to one issue a year presenting the annual report.

The Committee on the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Newark Public Library, three members of the Board of Trustees, L. Hamilton Garner, *Chairman*, Stanley H. Rolfe, Helen G. Stevenson and the Librarian, decided to issue THE LIBRARY as the fiftieth anniversary publication. An historical exhibit is shown at the Library.

A Letter from the Board

To the Citizens of Newark:

The Board of Trustees of the Newark Public Library at the beginning of another half century of its work are keenly aware of their responsibility. They pay tribute to the long line of public-spirited Newark citizens who have supported this illustrious institution which has brought such great renown to Newark.

The three librarians who have guided the Library through its first fifty years have made library history, each contributing according to his peculiar talents. Frank P. Hill, with his unusual organizing ability and remarkable foresight, provided a setting both in program and building. John Cotton Dana, coming to a city whose library was its most beautiful possession, was aware from the first of its possibilities as a civic center and proceeded to make of a book-lending institution a social and civic force. This he did with a success that only genius can achieve. Beatrice Winser received the Library at the height of its development. She immediately was faced with the necessity for retrenchment due to the economic conditions of the depression. The task of maintaining its high standing and meeting the exigencies of the immediate situation has been accomplished only through her rare executive faculty and critical discernment.

High praise must also be given to the staff who during these years has given devoted and loyal service to the Library.

The service which Newark has learned to expect must be restored and we as a Board have a full sense of our responsibility. We also believe that Newark citizens and Newark leaders share this responsibility with us and will do all in their power to prevent any further curtailment of the Library's work.

Augustus V. Hamburg — Stanley H. Rolfe
Meyer C. Ellenstein — L. Hamilton Garner
Robert L. Ross — J. Frank Kitchell
Helen G. Stevenson

October 17, 1939.

Fifty Years

BEATRICE

In 1887 the citizens of Newark voted to establish a Free Public Library under the state library law of 1884.

In 1889, Frank P. Hill, Librarian of the Public Library of Salem, Mass., was elected Newark's first librarian. His organizing and administrative ability was of the highest order and the Public Library opened its door, October 1889, in the building originally erected by the oldest library in the City, the Newark Library Association. The collection of the books of the day was augmented by the

LIBRARY HALL

ON WEST PARK ST.

selection of 7,000 volumes, many of them rare, from the Newark Library Association which had decided in view of the establishment of a Public Library to dispose of its books.

During the next ten years Mr. Hill laid the foundations of a great library service for Newark. In 1898 he persuaded the Trustees and the City of Newark that a new building was needed for the work of its public library. He planned this building in which the Library is now housed so well and conveniently that to this day it is a lasting memorial to Frank P. Hill. I can give him no higher praise than to quote the resolution of June 6, 1901 of his Trustees after his acceptance of the librarianship of the Brooklyn Public Library:

"The Board of Trustees of the Newark Free Public Library desire to place upon their records an appreciation of Mr. Frank P. Hill, who has recently severed his official connection with this Board, not only in respect of his personal qualities, but chiefly on account of the great work that he has done for this Library since he has been its executive officer.

He came to the position at the time the Library was instituted; when there was no building, no books and no organization. He formulated the work from the beginning, organized the Library staff, and created relations between the Library and the people which have continued, and will continue, to bear the mark of his personality. His work here has rendered popular a public institution second only in importance to the public schools, and his services thus rendered to the public of our city have been of a character and quality which is beyond present estimation.

The necessity for a new building in which to carry on this important work was first seen and appreciated by him, and when he became fully satisfied of such necessity he prosecuted the idea with his accustomed energy and force. When the scheme had been determined upon he threw his whole energy into it, and it is perhaps not too much to say that but for his endeavors the undertaking would not have been begun, and certainly would not have been prosecuted, to so successful an issue.

His personal relations with the Board, and each member of it, have always been of the most pleasant character, and in all important matters his views and those of the Board have been in harmony.

We regret that he should have deemed it advisable to sever his connection with our Library, and we express our sincere regret at losing his valuable services.

We wish him all possible success in his new field of work, and we extend our congratulations to the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Library in securing the aid and direction of one who we consider stands at the head of his profession."

In 1901 John Cotton Dana was selected librarian by the Trustees of the Newark Public Library because in their own words:

"Mr. Dana stands among the leaders in library work in this country and his work in Springfield, together with the high regard in which he is held by his trustees and the citizens of Springfield, make us feel sure that he will be the right man for Librarian in Newark."

Henry W. Kent, now Secretary of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, then Director of the Slater Memorial Museum at Norwich, Conn., in a letter to Mr. Dana at this time said:

1889-1939

WINSER

"Springfield was wholesome, the air with everything seen through it, seems clearer up there, and fresher too. I associate you with an atmosphere which I am sure you largely created. And you'll do the same thing at Newark."

During his 27 years in Newark, Mr. Dana built up the Library's collection of books in all fields and made them, and all print and information to be found in print easily accessible.

His service to Newark can never be measured. His interest in his fellow man made him a leader in all educational, civic and cultural activities of the City and to him was given the title of "The First Citizen of Newark."

His work gave to the Newark Public Library great distinction and to the City itself, renown.

John Cotton Dana was a genius and one of America's great pioneers in the library field and the profession recognizes his distinctive accomplishments at home and abroad. His spirit in the Library and Museum which he founded lives on and will never die.

At the time of his death, July 1929, the Board of Trustees expressed their high estimate of the services rendered to the City of Newark by John Cotton Dana.

"In the death of John Cotton Dana the Trustees of the Public Library have sustained an irreparable loss. His creative genius, his originality, his sympathy and his wise understanding made the library of the city of Newark a power, and his influence will live long after him.

"We, the Trustees of the Library, can give him no higher tribute than to quote his own words: 'The Public Library must be fitted to public needs. It must suit its community. It must do the maximum work at the minimum of expense. It must be open to its public; it must attract its public; it must please its public; all to the end that it may educate its public.'

"John Cotton Dana to the fullest degree did all this for Newark and more, and by his teaching and example made the library profession his debtor.

"John Cotton Dana was a prophet and pioneer. He was a distinguished public servant. He initiated or was identified with every movement in the city which promoted the intelligence, the civility and the happiness of its citizens.

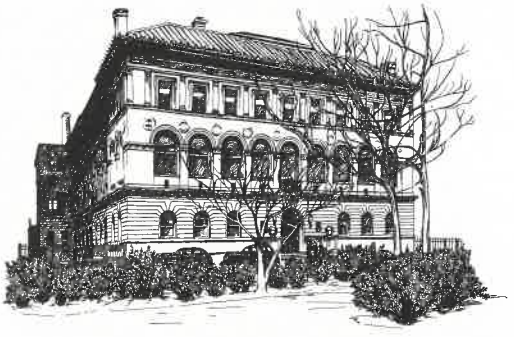
"We, the Trustees, have lost a wise leader and a great friend."

I am very happy to say that Dr. Frank Kingdon, President of the University of Newark, has just finished his writing of the life of this man who has been called "one of the makers of modern America."

The story of the Newark Public Library from its beginnings, which follows, is told by Catherine Van Dyne, Head of the Lending Department, and Marguerite L. Gates, Assistant Librarian.

It divides itself into five ten-year periods, with an historical introduction, showing the steady development of its services during the fifty years of its existence.

This story of one of America's important public libraries shows clearly and unmistakably that "librarianship is a science and that no amateur can master it without apprenticeship and study."



ON WASHINGTON ST.
Sketches by Jean L. Humphreys of the Museum Staff

1889 IN NEWARK

Edison prophesied of electricity, "It will be used on all railroads, some day"; proposal was made to abandon the Morris Canal; Edison invented the phonograph; the homeopathic practitioners deplored enmity toward their theories; Newark Yacht Club held its regatta on the Passaic; it was planned to electrify street car lines; the Pennsylvania Railroad planned to build ferry-boats with an upper story.

H. Rider Haggard's "She" was dramatized; "The Old Homestead" was playing to appreciative audiences; Henrik Ibsen's plays were the favorites of the hour; the Woman's Exchange and Art Society arranged a grand chrysanthemum show; football was beginning to be big sport; the opera "Carmen" was produced at Miner's Theater; Mark Twain published "A Connecticut Yankee at King Arthur's Court".

The Story of a Public Library

THE ASSOCIATION LIBRARY
Diorama by Federal Art Project, W. P. A. 1937

Market Street 1845-1889

Library Hall, situated where Library Court joins Market Street at No. 147, was the home of the Newark Library Association, direct precursor of the Free Public Library of Newark. Organization of the Association dated from 1845. Prior to this time and dating back to the 1666 founding of the town,—when the Reverend Abraham Pierson, a first settler, brought with him from Connecticut several hundred volumes—, several attempts were made to establish libraries. They are set down in the accompanying year-by-year story. The Association's venture was the first to persist.

William A. Whitehead and Samuel I. Prime were leading spirits. They obtained a charter. The enabling act, Feb. 19, 1847 in its preamble stated that the object was "to establish a library with all proper conveniences and appurtenances, and the erection of a suitable edifice for its accommodation, with a view to advance the interest of learning generally, and to instruct and better educate the youth of Newark in science, literature and the arts." Shares were sold at $25.00 each until 600 subscribed and a capital stock of $15,000 raised. The Market Street lot was purchased and a frame building was erected at a cost of $12,000.

By 1848 the book collection had grown to 1,900 volumes; by 1858 to nearly 7,000. According to a statement in 1884 the collection of the Newark Library Association was "the largest and the best in the state" containing 25,000 volumes. Stockholders had special privileges. Subscribers paid $3.00 a year for the privilege of drawing 2 books lent for a period of time determined by their size. Fines per day were reckoned on the size of the books—folios, 3 cents; octavos, 2 cents; and duodecimos or pamphlets, 1 cent. Records of borrowing were kept in great ledgers, a few of which are preserved in the Newark Library, with their sidelights on subscribers' names and reading.

From its erection until 1889 Library Hall (razed in 1890) was the center of cultural interests in Newark. The Library Association occupied the 2nd floor; the New Jersey Historical Society the 3rd. In the basement and on the 1st floor were stores, providing Post Office quarters 1850-1858. The lower section of a rear building was used for concerts and lectures while the upper floor, first occupied by the New Jersey Art Union, was later used by the New Jersey Natural History Society and the Young Men's Christian Association.

West Park Street 1889-1901

Meanwhile sentiment for a free library had been growing. The state library law, fathered by the Reverend Dr. William Prall, a trustee of the Public Library of Paterson and a member of the New Jersey Assembly, had been passed in 1884 and in 1887 the people of Newark decided by an almost unanimous vote to have the provisions of the law applied to the city. In accordance with the law the mayor, Joseph E. Haynes, appointed a library board which met and organized May 9, 1888. Members were Judge Frederick H. Teese, L. Spencer Goble, George S. Duryee, Samuel J. Macdonald and J. Franklin Fort, together with the Mayor and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, William N. Barringer.

By this time the Library Association had outgrown Library Hall, bought the old Park Theatre in West Park Street, begun to remodel it and sold the Market Street property. The new Free Library Board considered several locations and decided to lease from the Newark Library Association its remodeled West Park Street building for a term of three years. On January 30, 1889 Frank P. Hill, then librarian of Salem, Mass. and formerly of Paterson, N. J., was unanimously elected librarian. He came to Newark March 1 and from that day work was rapidly pushed toward the opening of the Free Library in October.

The establishment of the Free Library made the continuance of the old subscription library a doubtful enterprise and the Association decided to dis-

pose of its books. 10,000 were selected by the librarian, Frank P. Hill, and bought for $6,000. Through this purchase the library acquired a number of rare portfolios and volumes which today enrich its reference collection.

Opening exercises were held in the Halsey Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Oct. 16, 1889. Cortlandt Parker delivered a spirited address reviewing the history of Newark libraries and honoring the organizers of the Newark Library Association. Other speakers were William N. Barringer, Frank P. Hill, Samuel Swett Green, librarian of Worcester, Mass., and Dr. Lewis H. Steiner, librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free Library in Baltimore. The audience then adjourned to the library, brilliantly illuminated by incandescent lights furnished by the Newark Electric Light Company and thronged by crowds that had eagerly awaited the opening of the doors.

On Oct. 17, 1889 the building opened for the lending of books. This day is the anniversary celebrated 50 years later Oct. 17, 1939. Then 13,000 books were ready for lending. The staff, 11 in April, had been increased to 31, most of them up to this time engaged in the preparation of books. The amount raised by the city in 1889 was $32,400. In 1890 there was spent for books and periodicals $17,400 and for running expenses $29,600. In the first year the number of books lent was 330,810.

From the beginning care was exercised in building a book stock of worth and distinction. Books in French, German, Italian, Polish and Lithuanian were acquired. Trained catalogers were employed to record them. Binding and repair were duly considered. Within ten years the periodical collection came to be one of the most complete in the country. Much appreciated were the directories of 65 cities. In 1892 access to all books except fiction was given, a privilege enjoyed only by readers in two other cities, Cleveland and Minneapolis. Early emphasis was placed on the importance of giving information as well as lending books.

Relations with schools and university extension were established. As early as 1897 four classroom libraries of 50 books each, enclosed in "their neat cases," were sent to Miller Street, Hamburg Place, Thirteenth Avenue, and Summer Avenue schools. The lending of books outside the library was further extended by a system of traveling libraries in fire houses, and, for the general public, delivery stations in drug and stationery stores in distant parts of the city.

Exhibitions were held and it is significant that the library in an industrial town began at once to buy valuable books on the fine arts and to show them annually. Nor while art was fostered, was industry overlooked. The practice of providing technical and scientific literature, as the needs of a manufacturing city demand, was evident in the library's report for 1894:

> "The Newark Library Association, founded in 1847, was founded with the laudable desire of benefiting the great number of apprentices employed in the manufactories of this city. If this were a public need at that time, it has been increased by the wonderful enlargement of the manufacturing enterprises of Newark. It occurs to me that a public library in this great industrial city should conserve the needs of the great army of workers employed here, and be patronized by them in the departments of literature calculated to make them more skilful in their avocations and better informed as citizens."

A children's librarian, graduate of Albany Library School and specially trained for children's work, was added to the staff, and children's reading as a special phase of library work was encouraged with grave debate in Newark as elsewhere as to the admission on library shelves (this was before the days of children's rooms) of Horatio Alger and Oliver Optic. Local and national library associations were supported. Library conferences were attended, with Newark's librarian one of 93 American representatives to the Second International Conference of Librarians held at London, July 13-16, 1897.

As early as 1895 lack of space began to be stressed with Mr. Hill's urgent recommendation for a city-owned building:

> "The ideal thing would be a library building especially adapted to our needs. Such an edifice should be centrally located but off the main thoroughfares, and accessible from two streets."

The Board of Trustees appointed a special Building Committee in July 1895 consisting of Edward H. Duryee, Chairman, James E. Howell and James Taaffe. Several sites were investigated and in April 1897 negotiations were entered into for the purchase of what was known as the Masonic Temple property, Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Washington Street. This property was offered to the Trustees for $75,000 and the offer was accepted. The Common Council in May 1897 approved the site and authorized the Finance

Committee of the Council to issue bonds to the extent of $300,000 for the purchase of land and the erection of the building, and the transfer was made. Later in the year the purchase of the Edwards property, 13 Washington Street, for $25,000 was agreed to by the Common Council. The formal transfer of the Masonic property was made July 1897 and that of the Edwards property Dec. 1897.

With the purchase of the site, the question of a suitable building was considered. The Building Committee prepared "Conditions of Competition" which were printed and sent to prominent architects in the country. The competition closed in Sept. 1897 with 38 plans submitted. On Oct. 7 the Jury of Award, consisting of Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin, Columbia University, consulting architect, Edward H. Duryee, chairman of the Building Committee and Frank P. Hill, librarian, unanimously recommended the plan known as No. 6. The successful architects proved to be Rankin & Kellogg of Philadelphia, formally appointed Nov. 4.

The corner-stone was laid Thursday, Jan. 26, 1899 on a perfect day with weather more like the middle of June. A note from the librarian's report in 1899 stated:

> "The building is so planned as to admit of extension in the rear by the purchase of additional land, thus duplicating the present building. There would be an entrance on Essex Street to supplement the one on Washington Street, with book stack accommodations between the two structures. Such enlargement ought to meet all demands for the next 100 years."

Washington Street 1901-1939

On March 14, 1901 the present building on Washington Street was opened. Addresses were made by Cortlandt Parker, Monsignor George W. Doane, James H. Canfield, librarian of Columbia University and Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress. In May Mr. Hill, librarian since 1889, resigned to become the librarian of Brooklyn, and Beatrice Winser, assistant librarian, became acting librarian from March 1901 to Jan. 1902. The Committee of the Board to select a librarian composed of Vice-Chancellor James E. Howell, Richard C. Jenkinson and Edward H. Duryee presented the name of John Cotton Dana then librarian of Springfield, Mass., a native of Vermont, and he was unanimously elected librarian. Mr. Dana took office Jan. 15, 1902.

In his first report to the Trustees the new librarian wrote:

> "This beautiful library is the first of the great and suitably adorned public buildings in which Newark is beginning to assert her claim to a right to stand among the great municipalities in the country. It seemed particularly apt that this first building should be built for an educational purpose, and for the use of all ages and of all manner of men. We have come to think of the public library of a city as the center of the best of its non-political, nonsectarian, democratic, social and educational spirit. Our people look on this, their building, with pride. It is theirs. It speaks of their patriotism, of their faith in the future of Newark, and of their wish to help the men and women of the future city to be wise, happy, and effective citizens."

At the close of the same report Mr. Dana restated Mr. Hill's suggestions for the future and recommended the general scheme of development. The skill and energy with which these plans were carried out and the inventive genius behind the many innovations and changes made the library unique and an ever-increasing force in the community.

Interesting the business man in books was a subject that challenged Mr. Dana in his program to reach the entire population. He decided to do it through something in which the business man was already interested. That obviously was his business. With this in mind he created in 1904 the first business library in the country. It began with a collection of city directories, books on advertising, selling, business management, financial reports, information on stocks and bonds, maps and pamphlets, newspaper and magazine clippings, and a collection of the latest novels. The Business Branch was popular from its beginnings. After a number of locations in rented stores, it soon outgrew its quarters and in 1913 it occupied a two-story fire-proof building on Beaver Street and there its service was devoted exclusively to business books and information. Today the Business Branch, the largest and most complete in the country, is located in a building erected by the city in 1927 at 34 Commerce Street.

Seven other branch libraries supply general reading for adults and children in residential neighborhoods. Although a number of these branches were established years before, their histories, as recorded in the chronology were checkered. The City closed all of them as an economy

during the war, the Trustees wisely decided on city-owned buildings to replace the former rented quarters, and this re-opening began in 1923.

The study of Newark in the public schools of Newark was a movement initiated and actively promoted by the library. Mr. Dana persuaded a local editor, Frank J. Urquhart, to write three short articles on the city's rise and progress, which grew into a three volume history. It was on Mr. Dana's recommendation that the school curriculum carried suggestions to teachers about using Newark, its history, geography, industries and institutions as topics for source study, talks, and essays. The resulting demand from teachers and pupils led the library to prepare and multigraph in quantity brief statements on Streets, Parks, Sewage, Health, Police Department, Fire Department, Hospitals, Schools, which were in turn amplified and printed by the Board of Education as the Newark Study leaflets. Through school demands grew a file of classified Newark clippings and pictures bringing local information to date and forming today the nucleus of the Newark and New Jersey collection, one of the library's greatest assets. All this was the outgrowth of Mr. Dana's belief that the helpful kind of patriotism is the kind that grows out of a knowledge of one's town, its growth, its people, its property, its government and its needs.

Under Mr. Dana's direction all print became the library's province. Trade catalogs came into their own. Maps were popularized. A picture collection, now grown to a file of half a million illustrations, encyclopedic in subject range, had its beginnings in 1902. From duplicate periodicals, from covers of magazines, from seed catalogs came the pictures, which, sorted and mounted for lending, became invaluable to teachers, useful to designers, advertisers, costumers, artists and others. With the print that supplements books, the print of current publications,—periodicals, pamphlets, news sheets,—the library continually pioneered. The clipping, marking and subject-heading of newspaper articles developed into a science, described in "A List of Subject Headings for the Information File," compiled by the Newark library and published in a 5th edition, 1939. The pamphlet library, a constantly changing collection of paper-bound publications, chiefly of recent issue and current interest was an innovation in 1918. Today it numbers 75,000 pamphlets. Instead of costly cataloging and binding, the pamphlets are classified and shelved together according to subject by means of a color-banding device, which makes discarding them as simple as their preparation.

While making print useful was the library's dominant interest, Mr. Dana was also interested in making print attractive. Newark library announcements, its bookplates, its broadsides, its booklists, its catalogs of exhibitions, came to be known for their character and appearance.

The Newark library's program of printing and advertising followed this creed. In 1907 a Washington hand press was added to the library's equipment and the posters that came from that press carried the mark of a printing artist as well as a master of publicity. Newspapers were generous in printing news of the library. Magazines and journals gave space to the philosophy of Newark's librarian. Manuals of library economy as illustrated by the various departments of the Newark library were published and sold as library texts. THE NEWARKER, a house-organ published monthly from 1911-1915 to advertise the library's resources to the citizens and to promote interest in Newark's welfare was distinguished alike in typography and content, reaching the high point of library publicity.

The Newark Museum, founded in 1909 by Mr. Dana and directed by him within the library building until 1926 when a building was erected for it by Louis Bamberger on ground given by the City, had definite beginnings in exhibitions sponsored by the Trustees of the Public Library and the Fine Arts Commission, Monsignor George H. Doane, chairman, Franklin Murphy and John F. Dryden, appointed by them in 1898. Of special significance were the exhibits of paintings held 1903, 1904 and 1905 in the large assembly room on the 4th floor which with proper reflectors and lights had been remodelled as an art gallery. The first and second exhibits were of paintings lent by citizens of Newark.

The succession of exhibitions noted in the chronology shows how the Museum movement grew. It was guided by the principles of service to the public, the essence of Mr. Dana's administration of the library. The Museum was a pioneer in raising the standards of design in American art in industry. Notable among the exhibits to relate art and local industry were the New Jersey Clay Products Exhibit, 1915 and the New Jersey Textiles Exhibit, 1916. Another idea which guided many of the exhibits was a desire to stimulate good will through a better appreciation of the arts, crafts and everyday life of other peoples. This was the idea behind the Homelands exhibit of 1916, showing the diverse

elements of Newark's population, the Colombian exhibit of 1918 and the China and Chinese exhibit of 1923. In the preparation of all these exhibits the library staff worked with the museum staff in research, and in the making of reading lists.

When Mr. Dana died in 1929, an appreciative press named him prophet, pioneer, innovator, master of publicity, first citizen of Newark, a great librarian, a great man. For 27 years he had made the city conscious of itself. Of a new $425,000 building he had created a civic center. From this center he had carried books and library service into homes, schools, offices, and workshops. During the great war he had skillfully adjusted a changing library to a changing world. In 1929, at the peak of the country's prosperity, the library enjoyed the busiest year in its history, lending nearly 2,000,000 books from the main library, 8 branch libraries, 1,300 classroom libraries in schools and 33 deposit collections in stores, factories and service organizations. 936,000 books were lent to children, over twelve volumes for each child of school age. 426,000 volumes were in the book collection with 63,000, a record number, added in one year. The number of active card holders was approaching 100,000.

At Mr. Dana's death Beatrice Winser, assistant librarian, was appointed librarian August 1929.

The record of the next decade was one of progress but of progress in a major depression. In its wake came an increase of demands made by unemployment and 1932 closed the long period of growth with the greatest record of activity in the library's history. It ushered in a period marked by retrenchment, restriction and limitation. A severe decrease in budget brought reduced hours of opening.

The building which since the opening of the Newark Museum in 1926, had provided more adequate space was again overcrowded. Plans made for an addition on the north failed because of financial obstacles. In 1936 book storage space outside the building was imperative. Two years later when the Museum acquired the Ballantine property next door to the Museum building, from the Firemen's Insurance Company the Trustees of the library secured four times as much space, not for storage alone, but to house the art department and children's department. This they were able to do by paying a proportion of the upkeep of this property. Simultaneously property at the rear of the main library, 100 x 100 feet, was purchased from the library appropriation with a view to the erection of a building addition which may in a measure fulfill the promise of the hundred years expansion, anticipated in 1900.

During a period when retraction in many directions was essential, a re-examination of work and methods was possible and a number of improvements resulted. Charging was centralized and Dickman charging machines replaced the hand daters. Paper preservative methods and the possibilities of micro-film in place of printed volumes were investigated. A system of retiring from the open shelves, books out-of-date or physically impaired, was evolved to make the open shelves more attractive to the general reader. "Reading alcoves" which bring together frequently changing collections of books on subjects of particular interest were instituted for the convenience of those readers who find bewildering the selection of their books from so large a stock. The school department was reorganized as the education department which maintains with only slight modification the heavy program of service to schools. A New Jersey collection was developed to a high point of efficiency and the library, producing many of the facts for the New Jersey volume of the American Guide was invited to be co-sponsor of it. During the last four years workers supplied to the library by the U. S. Works Progress Administration made possible special indexing, cataloging and other services which never would have been attempted otherwise. These workers were a welcome addition to the staff and did their work well.

In the many economies which the library has been obliged to practice, its service function has held fast. It continues to serve,—individuals, organizations and groups, to take books where they are needed so long as there are books to be taken, and to cultivate, where it may not flourish, a desire for books and for reading.

During the library's long life the Board of Trustees of five, with the Mayor and Superintendent of Schools ex-officio members, gave service, counsel and support. In the list of 46 Trustees are many outstanding names, among them these men whose service to the entire city is recognized: James E. Howell, 1895-1916; Richard C. Jenkinson, 1896-1930; Thomas L. Raymond, 1915-1928; Lathrop Anderson, 1917-1934; J. Henry Bacheller, 1915-1923 and Augustus V. Hamburg, member since 1918 and president since 1934.

Fifty years the Newark library has been at work as an educational force and in the words of John Cotton Dana "making for happiness, order and prosperity in the community."

C. V. D.

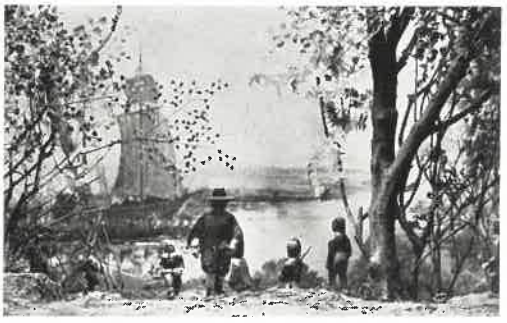
The Library Year by Year

1666 - 1888 Years of Preparation

Notes for this period prepared by Julia Sabine, in charge of New Jersey Collection

This period of Newark's history saw it change from a rigid Puritanical daughter settlement of the New Haven Colony to a chartered city of almost 180,000 inhabitants, including many newcomers from non-English speaking nations. The Revolution touched Newark lightly, but the peace brought also the problems of growing industrialization. Increased trade and immigration undermined the narrow principles which had bound the earlier settlers, and contributed to the decline of the minister's importance. The minister had often held his leadership because of his superior education. Agitation for the privileges of education for those who could not pay, grew until in 1867, the state-wide system of free universal education was reorganized and put on a sound basis. The demand for books paralleled the movement for free education. At first, subscription libraries, debate clubs, and reading circles met the need. Gradually the clubs found it necessary to extend their facilities to non-members, and so the movement grew, until the law permitting the use of tax money for the support of a free public library in the communities of the state was passed in 1884.

ABRAHAM PIERSON landing on banks of Passaic with his library. Diorama by Federal Art Project, W. P. A. 1937



1666 The Rev. Abraham Pierson, graduate Trinity College, Cambridge, brought his library when he emigrated to the colonies. At his death he left one of the largest libraries in East or West New Jersey. *Urquhart. History of Newark, V. 1, pp. 78-81. 1913*

1765 Circulating library. In each of the well-settled towns of Elizabeth and Newark "is a publick library." *Smith. History of the Colony of Nova Caesaria or New Jersey, p. 491. 1765*

1783 Institutio Legalis of Newark, law library, formed by law students in Elizabeth and Newark, among them Richard Stockton, Aaron Ogden, Nehemiah Wade. Flourished intermittently; revived 1837 by later well-known lawyers Joseph Bradley, Cortlandt Parker and Frederick Frelinghuysen. *Urquhart. V. 2, p. 767. 1913*

1791 "Our quondam friends the Newarkers, alive to improvements external and intellectual, have opened a subscription for establishing a public library for the diffusion of knowledge." *Shepard Kollock's (Elizabeth-Town) New Jersey Journal, Nov. 30, 1791.*

1798 William Halsey, librarian, announces: "The Newark Library will be kept for the year ensuing, in the lower part of the building of the Proprietors of the Newark Gazette, it will be open for the first time on Wednesday the 17th inst . . . Every person in possession of Books belonging to the old Newark Library are desired immediately to return them to the subscriber." *Newark Gazette, Jan. 16, 1798*

This organization absorbed the Patriotic Society about 1799

1802 A. Coe and M. Ward, at the sign of Franklin's Head, two doors south of the Court House received subscriptions for a circulating library. They "think it unnecessary to say anything in its recommendation, further than to state, that no pain or expense shall be withheld from rendering it every way worthy of public patronage." *Centinel of Freedom, March 16, 30 & April 6, 1802*

1804 Newark Lyceum Society for Literary Improvement was started, to conduct debates and read papers. Subjects such as "whether it is a greater virtue to rejoice in our neighbor's prosperity or sympathize in his adversity," were discussed. *Centinel of Freedom, May 1804, passim*

1805 Lyceum rented upper room of the Stone School House, 142 Market St. Here the debates and papers were presented, usually at "candle light." Members were mostly young men. The Lyceum library was the subject of a meeting April 28, 1807. *Centinel of Freedom, April 1805*

1805 "Literary Fair" held by booksellers from neighboring states for a week to show publications of different publishers to the reading public, a forerunner of the "New York Times" Book Fair. *Centinel of Freedom, June 25, 1805*

1806 American Company of Booksellers met in Newark. *Centinel of Freedom, June 16, 1806*

1807 Reading circle and reading room opened in Johnson Tuttle's tavern but languished after two years. *Centinel of Freedom, March 25, 1806, March 10, 1807*

1809 Newark Reading Association formed. *Centinel of Freedom, March 10, 1809.*

1811 Social Library formed but did not long exist. "Would be much to the literary, moral and religious advantages of its inhabitants." Organized in the Academy "in one of the chambers at the right hand, entering the front door." *Centinel of Freedom, Jan. 8, 1811*

1814 James Y. Brouwere opened Newark Circulating Library, opposite First Presbyterian Church. Over 400 books and "should he meet with sufficient encouragement, he proposes adding about 500 choice works in the course of the summer." *Sentinel of Freedom, Nov. 1, 8, 1814*

1814 Newark Library Society opened its collections to

non-members upon payment of rental fee. *Sentinel of Freedom, Aug. 16, 1814*

1816 Benjamin Olds, publisher, opened bookshop and circulating library. *Sentinel of Freedom, June 18, 1816*

1821 March Following the lead of New York, Boston and Albany an Apprentices' Library was formed. *Sentinel of Freedom, March 13, 20, 1821.* An issue of the same paper Dec. 19, 1820 had carried this endorsement: "We consider the object feasible and hope it will be speedily carried into execution. No doubt, it would be a powerful auxiliary to the progress of moral principles and it is incalculably adapted to benefit the interests and well being of the community"

1822 Newark Library Society merged with the Apprentices' Library, after a campaign for funds. New catalogue made; all books renumbered. Every family was requested to "examine their books, and to return to the Library, at the office of D. D. Crane all that may be found belonging to the Library." *Sentinel of Freedom, April 3, 1821*

1826 Mechanic's Association formed. 650 v. in 1829. *Newark Sunday Call, May 21, 1922.* Thomas Gordon in his "Gazetteer of the State of New Jersey," 1834, said it possessed a "valuable library and philosophical apparatus." Lectures were given and discussions held

1831 Newark Library and Reading Room, Broad St., advertised in *Sentinel of Freedom, Sept. 6, 1831*

1835 Circulating library opened by St. John's Roman Catholic Church to serve the Catholic youth. 1,300 v. in 1859. *Flynn. History of St. John's, Newark, 1908*

1845 Newark Library Association founded with a capital stock of $15,000. Moving spirits were William Whitehead, Samuel I. Prime, Judge Hornblower, Dr. Pennington, J. P. Bradley, F. Frelinghuysen, W. B. Kinney, Charles Lane, John Garthwaite, some of whom had tried to revive the Institutio Legalis in 1837. *Letter of C. Lane to W. Whitehead*

1846 From *Broadside* proposing library association: "To argue the necessity of a public library in the city of Newark would seem to be superfluous. A stranger would require argument to prove that no such institution is to be found in the midst of a community so intelligent and prosperous"

Rule VII. No book shall be admitted into the Library to which any two of the Directors may object

1847 Newark Library Association chartered under the Act of Feb. 19, 1847. Library Hall erected, 115-117 Market St. Building 3 stories high; on 1st floor were stores; on 2nd Library and Reading Room, on 3rd, the N. J. Historical Society, and Board of Education; at the rear was a concert and lecture hall, above which was a hall for N. J. Art Union. *Newark Library Association Catalogue, 1857*

1848 Library opened with 1,900 v. 1,400 added during year. *Newark Library Association Catalogue, 1857*

1850 From By-Laws in *Catalogue of Newark Library Association:* Art. 2. All books when in the Library shall be kept in proper order upon the shelves; and no Book, Periodical or Pamphlet is to be removed from its place without the permission of the Librarian, except by members of the Board of Directors

1857 Rooms in Library Hall formerly occupied by N. J. Art Union became headquarters for N. J. Natural History Society and Newark Y. M. C. A. Mortgage lifted by selling 368 more shares. 7,000 v. *Newark Library Association Catalogue, 1857*

1857 From By-Laws: Conduct in Reading Room in *Catalogue of Newark Library Association:*

Art. 1 No person shall be permitted to wear his hat or cap in the Reading Room

Art. 2. No conversation shall be allowed in the Reading Room otherwise than in a whisper

Art. 7. No smoking to be allowed in the Library Edifice

1872 The Newark Scene

During this year, important events included the admission of colored children to the Newark schools; agitation for the 8-hour working day; visit of the Japanese embassy; the opening of the Industrial Exposition; the destruction of the Hackensack plank-road bridge by ice, and of the New Jersey Zinc Works by fire; the conviction of the Jersey City Police Commission on the charges of conspiracy. The holiday season between Thanksgiving and Christmas offered varied entertainment to the Newarker: concert by Mr. Franz Remmetz and Miss Addie Randall; dramatic recitals by Mr. Augustus Watters; orchestral concert conducted by Theodore Thomas; "Ten Nights in a Bar-Room" by the American Dramatic Association; Harriet Beecher Stowe's readings from her own works; "Uncle Tom's Cabin" with little Alberta; Edwin Booth in "Hamlet," "Richelieu," and "Merchant of Venice"; a lecture on the microscope by Dr. A. M. Edwards; Tony Pastor's musical revue; a Punch and Judy show; the parlor entertainments at the Roller skating rink. A popular song was "Kiss Me, Mamma, I am Going to Sleep" by Butterfield, and a popular book, "How I found Livingstone" by Stanley was on sale at the store of Williams and Plum. The applejack crop was doubled in this year. *Daily Advertiser, Nov. and Dec. 1872, passim*

1872 Newark Library Association had 20,000 v.

1884 April 1. Hon. William Prall, assemblyman from Passaic county, drafted and introduced a bill which was signed by Governor Abbett, April 1, 1884. The act was entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of free public libraries in the cities of this State." Despite revisions and subsequent legislation on the subject, this law still stands as the fundamental library law of the state. *Assembly Minutes, 1884*

1887 Citizens voted to apply state library law of 1884 to Newark

1887 Oct. 2 From Sunday Call: Three party conventions approved the project for a Public Library. Eleventh-Hour Objector writes, "from statistics of libraries in my possession, I learn that the books in greatest demand are the 'arty' novels of the day. . . . One friend is fond of books of travel, another man never reads anything but translations of racy French novels. All are taxpayers. Shall the State (we, the people) cater to each man's taste? If not, who shall be gratified? . . . Is it not wise to leave to each individual the privilege of securing at his own expense what he most needs in the vast field of literature?" *Sunday Call, Oct 2, 1887*

1887 Nov. 6 From Sunday Call: "The twenty-three thousand voters who declared in favor of a free public library meant just what their ballots declared. . . . We may say here that nothing Newark has done of late years has attracted more attention elsewhere or caused more favorable comment than its almost unanimous vote for a free public library." *Sunday Call, Nov. 6, 1887*

1888 May 9 Library board appointed: "It should be known at the start that this is to be a people's library, and that the struggling artisan is to be as welcome to its precincts and its privileges as the scholar and millionaire. It should be announced early that it is to be a lending library and that the books are to be read, not to be looked at from a distance or glanced at while a nervous attendant stands guard. There must be freedom on the true American plan 'liberty without license.'" *Sunday Call, May 13, 1888*

1888 Nov. 16 Building on West Park St. leased from Newark Library Association by Free Library Board at rental of $3,500

1889 - 1898 Its Early Years

During this period the library movement in Newark, in New Jersey and throughout the country was getting well under way. In October 1876 in Philadelphia 103 librarians, about 30 representing public libraries, met together, held a three-day conference and started on its career a national organization, the American Library Association.

Among those present were William Frederick Poole who at a library conference in New York, 1853 had shown a copy of Poole's Index to Periodicals, just off the press, a modest volume but distinguished forerunner of the long line of periodical indexes in use today; Henry Barnard, former United States Commissioner of Education, Frederic Vinton of Princeton, Melvil Dewey, inventor of the system by which books in hundreds of public libraries today are classified and Justin Winsor, scholar and historian, who was elected first president. The same year in advance of the conference the Library Journal, still published and the oldest journal of the profession, issued its first number.

Fifty New Jersey librarians responded to a call sent from Newark Dec. 29, 1890 to meet in Trenton and form the New Jersey Library Association. William Prall, clergyman and assembly member from Passaic County, who had helped to pass the state library law in 1884 was elected the first president. In 1887 the first library school was opened at Columbia College under Mr. Dewey's directorship. At the Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893 was shown a model library of 5,000 volumes recommended for a small library listed by the A. L. A., the list published by the U. S. Bureau of Education.

In 1896 John Cotton Dana, pioneering in library work in Denver, Colorado, was elected president of the A. L. A. Frank P. Hill, Newark librarian, was among 93 American librarians to attend an international library conference held in London 1897. The Library of Congress established by act of Congress 1800 moved from the national capitol into its present building 1897.

1889 Oct. 17 Free Public Library opened in West Park St. with 13,000 v. Books first lent on following Monday

1889 Borrowers complained that books wanted were "out," notwithstanding 3 to 20 copies of popular titles

1889 "Duty of attendant at Bureau of Information is to answer, or try to answer, all questions; give assistance to readers and students; where possible to guide the reading of the young, and in general to see that no one leaves the library in a dissatisfied frame of mind"

The position was described as onerous

1889 Nov. 23 Largest daily circulation, 1,489 v.

1889 Charging system evolved by Mr. Hill from similar methods elsewhere. Later known as Newark system

1890 "For some unknown reason the people of Newark do not seem to appreciate the public reading room." 427 periodicals on file

"Many young ladies have said they did not like to go into the room where there were so many men; but with a woman attendant at the desk certain hours of the day they could overcome such feeling. The women's reading room continues to be well patronized"

1890 Feb. 15 Largest daily circulation, 2,065 v.

1890 Library visited by school classes, sometimes accompanied by teachers

1890 Machinery for bindery purchased and repair of books begun. Average cost of average book 27c

1890 Nov. N. J. Library Association founded "to instill in the minds of assistants a love for the work in which they are engaged"

1890 Dec. 1 22,848 v. 15,502 card holders. Circulation 1889-90, 330,810 v. 31 assistants

1891 April visit of library school of Albany recorded. Later Newark was included on all eastern tours

1891 Sept. 1 Nine delivery stations opened. Closed Jan. 31, 1892. Librarian considered period too brief to test experiment though record not bad and suggested that horse-car service for delivery might be practicable if stations were reopened

1892 "We do not purchase every new book, published, be it good, bad or indifferent, but strive to gather a library useful to students, interesting to readers, and profitable to all; in a word, a collection worthy the high position the institution is destined to occupy in this manufacturing community"

1892 Concern expressed that 80% of books borrowed are fiction. Yet "novels are of such character that no permanent injury can come from reading them"

1892 Of 35,937 available volumes only 969 have never been taken out. These were listed for readers in the belief that a large proportion would be circulated. Some were placed on a table in full view of visitors

1892 Oct. Free access to all books EXCEPT FICTION. Two messengers detailed to assist readers to locate books. Formerly access to reference books only. After one year's trial loss of but 14 books proved privilege of inestimable value. "Had the loss been three times as large we could very well afford to continue the privilege"

1892 Examination for library positions. 23 candidates

1892 Most important work at all times is with schools. A pleasure to report that the most cordial relations exist. Of 475 principals and teachers, 135 had cards

1892 14,072 people visited the reference dept., an increase of 100% over 1889-1890

1892 "Pardonable pride in large circulation of books" is capped by "greater satisfaction that the Bureau of Information, the real educational power, is doing such good work"

1892 Several persons saved a trip to New York because of courtesy loans of books needed by Newark readers from Columbia College, Brooklyn Library and Mercantile Library of New York

1892 Although "the method has a mercantile flavor" distribution of circulars about library was suggested

1892 More space needed. Card catalog overcrowded; 168 bound volumes of local newspapers lying on 3rd floor. Shelving capacity 33,648; on shelves 36,480 v. Special Committee on Increased Facilities urged

1893 Feb. 4 University extension society organized. 270 members. Course of 12 lectures on architecture given in library hall. Special reading lists prepared by library

1893 Nov. "Library News" published as bulletin without paid advertisements

1893 Dec. 1 Circulation for year, 268,320, a slight falling off, although the past 3 months show decided increase over the corresponding months last year. Gain accounted for by unemployment. "In times of financial panic the circulation of a library always increases"

1893 Dec. 14 First exhibition of art books. Stormy day but 2,000 attended. 2nd exhibition Oct. 24, 1894. Annual repetitions

1893 Loss of only 3 magazines in 4 years speaks well for zeal of custodians and honesty of Newarkers

1894 Feb. 10 Largest daily circulation in library's history, 2,362 v.

1894 Decrease of nearly 1% in circulation of fiction commended and attributed by president of library board to free access given to all shelves except fiction

> "It must not be understood that objection is made to the circulation of works of fiction. But careful discrimination should be made in the selection of works of fiction to the exclusion of all that are not elevating in tone and instructive in character"

1894 First reference to mutilation: "Advertisements and news items are occasionally cut from the papers." Comment in 1895 report: "Some injury done to a few fine art books by a too indiscriminate use by the general public"

1894 Beatrice Winser appointed assistant librarian

1894 Nov. Trustees voted that delivery stations be reestablished. After a year, however, increase of but 11 v. a day indicated that they were a mere convenience to card holders and did not attract new borrowers. Yet by 1899 use had so increased that about 20% of circulation was through delivery stations. Cost of circulating book in this way 2½c more than for books lent from main library

1894 Gifts of books received from J. Ackerman Coles, Thomas Dunn English, Dr. Laban Dennis, Amanda M. Douglas

1895 25 staff members, as follows: night messengers, 4; day messengers, 6; stenographer, 1; sliprack, 1; registration, 2; delivery, 4; reading room, 2; reference, 1; catalogers, 2; assistant librarian, 1; librarian, 1

1895 April Two cards issued to same person. On one can be taken any volume not reference; on other no fiction except second volume of same work. 633 nonfiction cards issued

1895 Half holidays every other Saturday arranged for staff during summer without interfering with service

1895 Newark newspapers thanked for generosity in supplying extra copies for binding, a custom since 1889

1895 Two journeys of inspection made by Building Committee of Board of Trustees to localities where library construction and equipment were best. Conferences with Finance Committee of Common Council

> **1895** "Matter of a new home for the library is still an unsettled problem, although it appears to have been seriously discussed for years. It would seem, on general principles, that the library should be located in a building owned by the city"

1896 Dec. 25 Received as a Christmas present from Dr. Coles and his sister a much admired statue of "Benjamin Franklin and His Whistle"

1896 More library books in schools urged and situation surveyed

1896 Change made in fiscal year to agree with calendar year. Formerly library year ran Dec.-Nov.

1896 Teachers granted special privilege of 6 books at a time; warned against transferring privilege to anyone not connected with schools

1896 Voted by Trustees that whole building be closed on Christmas and Fourth of July. Doubt expressed as to whether this would be considered in line of library progress but it seemed appropriate to allow all employees to have these two great festival days

1897 Jan. 1 "A new building is a thing of the near future. It cannot come too soon"

1897 Librarian reported medal from the Award Committee of the World's Columbian Exhibition for exhibit sent to Chicago 1893

1897 Collections of 100 v. recommended for each delivery station so that readers unsuccessful in getting books requested from main library may make their own selection

1897 Arrangement with Board of Education recommended whereby its delivery wagon shall make weekly visits to various schools to distribute library books. *Note.* In 1938 the library delivered 100,000 v. to schools

1897 5 libraries sent to fire houses for use of firemen

> **1897** "It is unpleasant to be obliged to report that any mutilations have occurred, but the fact remains that illustrations from choice and valuable works have been cut out by individuals who do not appear to know the difference between 'meum et tuum.' It would have a salutary effect if one of these culprits could be caught and punished as provided by law"

1897 Sites for new building examined. N. J. Historical Society and Newark Library Association offer of West Park St. properties for $100,000 declined. Masonic Temple property, 3-11 Washington St. offer at $75,000 accepted. $300,000 bond issued by Finance Committee of Common Council for purchase of land and erection of building. Edwards property, 13 Washington St., purchased at $25,000

> **1897** "While it may be said that Newark does not show a sufficient interest in matters of public weal (as witness the efforts to build a hotel and a City Hall and to set the N. J. Historical Society on its feet) still, the Public Library has fared very well, and has been remembered in a substantial manner during the past"

1898 March 14 Excavating for new building

1898 April Lease of West Park St. building renewed for 2 years. Short extension will be asked if new building is not ready April 1900

1898 To meet demand by manufacturers, directories of 25 cities of U. S. placed in reference room

1898 Of 28 copies of "Quo Vadis?" not one has been on shelf owing to constant demand by readers. *Note.* In 1939 this may be said of 171 copies of "Gone with the Wind"

1898 15 additional libraries distributed among fire houses with one at fire-alarm headquarters

1898 2nd International Conference of Librarians, London July 13-16 attended by Newark's librarian among 93 representatives from U. S.

1898 Looking forward to removal of high school to Branch Brook Park location, establishment of branch library in school was recommended and discussed

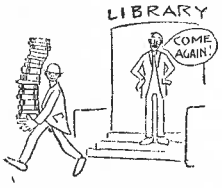
1898 45 Books in Polish language added

1898 English patent office reports, 453 v. received as gift with assurance of future publications

1898 Art Commission appointed by Trustees, Franklin Murphy, the Rt. Rev. Monsignor Doane and Frank Fowler of Nutley, to assist library committee in deciding upon merits of works of art presented to the library

1898 Circulation 357,504 smaller by 7,224 than last year, largest in library's history. Decrease accounted for by excitement of Spanish American war and preference for newspaper reading

1899 - 1908 It Becomes Known



Line drawing by Louis Wisa, one of many; accompanying humorous notes on Mr. Dana and library doings by L. H. R., Leonard H. Robbins, in his "Newark Evening News" column "In the Air." This was a comment on new rule removing limits on number of books borrowed at one time.

Early in the decade beginning 1899 John Cotton Dana was appointed librarian at Newark. The Trustees set for him the problem of taking over the building with its equipment and without further expenditure of money to get it used. The building was thrown open to the public, its many vacant rooms offered to civic and educational organizations for meetings. In ten years 5,382 meetings were held by 662 organizations and attended by 167,335 people. In this same period were held 704 exhibitions, from paintings to book-plates, guns to school handiwork, visited by 300,000 persons, and advertised by posters, announcements and catalogs.

Well-printed book lists by the thousand were prepared and distributed. The first book lists for children in 1902 were noticed in the New York press. Requests for copies came from Maine to Florida and west to Omaha.

The experiments in advertising carried on during this period showed that one of the most effective methods was through notices in the press and in journals outside of Newark which, when read by Newarkers, made them realize that in their own city was something of importance to them.

Two local papers gave generous space to the doings at the library. Mr. Dana contributed to general, art and educational journals articles on a wide variety of subjects in fields of education and art. He presented technical problems in library management in a style easily understood by the layman. He made addresses before women's clubs, library associations in several states and before many civic and educational organizations. By 1908 the library had been made known to all Newarkers.

1899 Jan. 26 Corner stone of new building laid with appropriate ceremonies

1899 Contract made with N. Y. and N. J. Telephone Company for interior system of 23 stations in new building

1899 Plan for establishing high school library branch submitted by library trustees to Board of Education. Offer accepted

1899 Library closed Sept. 29 and 30 on Dewey days

1899 65,693 v., increase of 12,928 v. over 1889. 5,439 v. discarded in 10 years

1900 Early in year all books from various classrooms in high school brought to public library, labeled, accessioned, cataloged and returned to high school, where they were shelved in library room. Number of books 2,751, to which 263 were added, purchased by library under terms of agreement. Circulation, 837 v.

1900 Accepted offer of loan by Charles Scribner's Sons of original drawings of illustrations used in Scribner's Magazine for decoration of new building

1900 Losses of books reported since library opened 367, 141 charged to card holders who left city; of remainder, no record, "so that it is safe to assume they were taken maliciously"

1901 Issuing of cards to everyone employed in Newark regardless of residence recommended by librarian

1901 Establishment of branch libraries and reading rooms recommended by librarian and again urged by president of board of trustees, Jan. 1, 1903

1901 Staff working hours, 7 a day and half holiday every other Saturday in summer. Staff vacation 20 "secular" days, 12 days allowance for illness

1901 March 14 Opening of present building with appropriate exercises in lecture hall of library

1901 1,300 cards issued to children from new children's room in first 6 weeks. Children's applications distributed by teachers

1901 Traveling library of pedagogical books sent to normal school

1901 May Mr. Hill resigned to become Brooklyn librarian

1901 Beatrice Winser, acting librarian June to December

1901 Nov. 19 H. L. Elmendorf, Buffalo librarian in letter to Mr. Dana: "Mr. Hill's methods in the internal running of the library have been as nearly perfect as any that I know of, from my standpoint of judgment"

1901 Dec. 1 Delivery station established in Morton St. grammar school. 528 children registered in less than 2 weeks. Only 3 had used library before

1902 Jan. 15 John Cotton Dana became librarian

1902 4 public school supervisors had their offices in unassigned library rooms, pending readiness of Board of Education headquarters in new City Hall. Thus many teachers were drawn to library

1902 Library made distributing center for pictures which "Folio Committee" of "Educational Association" had collected for school use. Illustrations from unused magazines kept unmounted in folders, according to subject, country or artist. Photographs of paintings, statues, and buildings purchased; art dealers' catalogs collected. *Note* This, the basis of today's picture collection of half a million pictures; circulation in 1938, 236,000

1902 Duplicate collection of popular novels instituted, plan to provide at 1c a day rental additional copies of popular novels. July 25-Dec. 31, 531 copies of 158 titles lent 9,057 times. Cost of books and preparation $507.; rentals $423. An immediate success and still in operation

1902 Inter-library loan blanks issued by Newark, as largest library in the state, for convenience of smaller libraries wishing to borrow certain books or books on special subjects

1902 "Winter Reading" short list of classics for children printed as reading course and used in Franklin School.

Favorable notice in "New York Times," "Saturday Review" and "Library Journal." Letters from Maine to Florida and as far west as Omaha

1902 Many 12-title book lists each on special subject printed, pasted inside cover of every book mentioned and distributed. By 1906, 120 were in use

1902 861 Library of Congress cards received, March 14-Dec. 15. "Advantage of using cards made by experts is self-evident. Duplication of the work of cataloging in thousands of libraries has long been an evil for which there was no relief until the Library of Congress took up the work"

1902 Monsignor Doane persuaded 31 friends to contribute about $3,000 for decorative panel over library entrance. John Flanagan, sculptor, native of Newark, designed this panel "Wisdom Teaching the Children of Men." Amount contributed also allowed for decorating and lighting 4th floor assembly room for use as art gallery

1902 March 150 books lent for 4 months to Paterson high school; all its books destroyed in the great fire

1902 March 8 Studies of reading in U. S. tabulated and analyzed by Mr. Dana in "New York Times." Conclusions that reading of newspapers and magazines far outnumbered that of a best seller like David Harum

1902 April 18 "Open evening" and public reception to new librarian, John Cotton Dana, 1,200 to 1,500 present. Mr. Dana showed his collection of Japanese prints, the initial step in promoting through exhibits interest in art and illustration

1902 April 20 Decision made to discontinue the purchase of novels by Mary J. Holmes

1902 April 23 Hour of closing changed from 8:30 to 9 p. m., a popular move

1902 May 3 Article by Mr. Dana in the "New York Times Saturday Review of Books and Art" advocating weeding and discarding old and unused books on public library shelves

1902 May 24 Article "Reading Public as I knew it in a Large City" by Mr. Dana published in "The Outlook." Here is first indication of his campaign to reach out beyond interests of women and children who composed, respectively, 55% and 35% of borrowers of public library, to supply needs of active business men, heads of institutions and corporations, manufacturers, working men, mechanics and artisans

1902 June "Library Problems" by Mr. Dana in "Pedagogical Seminary" presented the idea that:

> "Librarians have passed through the repository stage when they did little more than collect and save . . . that they are just entering upon the critical evaluating and educating stage . . . they are or may become the center of the forces in their respective communities which make for social efficiency and civic improvement"

1902 June 7 Article in "New York Times Saturday Review of Books and Art" by Mr. Dana on restricting purchase of fiction in public libraries

1902 June 10 In address by Mr. Dana at dedication of new Trenton library he said: "If you would have a home-loving, state-loving, city-loving people, you must teach them late and early the best of their local history. You must fix in them early a strong belief of the excellency of their fathers' deeds. If New Jersey has done well, you must let your children know it; thus you will lead them to wish to better the work of the fathers so you get civic manhood, patriotism, local pride"

This idea was pursued in succeeding years with result that the study of Newark was adopted as a course in the school curriculum

1902 July Children's bookplates, lent by Wilbur Macey Stone, one of first children's room exhibits

1902 Aug. Richard C. Jenkinson, trustee since 1896, gave to the children's room 500 v. Bookplates designed for these books, and for 25 technical books on plumbing, heating and ventilation given by Mr. Jenkinson

1902 Aug. 10 "Sunday Call" article by Mr. Dana foretold development of use of pictures in newspapers and magazines in next 25 years; introduced to Newarkers idea of library picture collection; invited Newarkers to see a few pictures in their own library clipped from many sources, of birds, animals, biographical subjects, madonnas, sculpture, American scenery, both historic incidents and places, children, Indians, architecture, churches, libraries, doorways and fireplaces

1902 Oct. Statewide appeal through press made by Mr. Dana for literary material having to do with N. J., especially for use in library's work with schools. Resulted in "Patriotic Poems of New Jersey" edited by W. C. Armstrong and published by Sons of American Revolution, 1906

1902 Oct. 6 Regular attendant provided for art reference room and reference books lent for special need

1902 Oct. 8 The Newark Scene

"Last Sunday evening I took a little walk along Mulberry Street, and nearby among the tenements and factories, beside the railway and the canal. I wish I could convey to you the impression made upon me by the heart of Newark at nightfall. The rain had stopped for a moment, the air was full of mist. The streets were alive with men, women and children of alien looks, loud voiced and gay. Smoke poured out of tall chimneys, and they and their factories loomed up in the mist monstrous, picturesque and imposing. A train rushed by. Masts of ships on the river rose here and there. Here was industrial America. Here was The American Machine, and the fellow citizens-to-be of you and me, growing up to wait upon it. 'Here is a city which is a maker of things,' that is what the scene seemed to say; 'and also,' it said 'here is evidence that a city which makes things must see to it that it also makes good men.' The tall chimneys and billowing smoke spoke of the things you men of Newark have done; the alien faces of the adults and of the swarms of offspring told of the things Newark must do.

What kind of a training ought a boy to have in America today? He should be taught,—better, he should learn—three things, 1st, to earn his bread and butter; 2nd, to make a comfortable and happy home; and 3rd, to be helpful to his community. We may talk of general culture, of higher life, of good citizenship; but the ability and the willingness to earn an honest living must come first. This gained by the worker there is a possibility that a little more earnestness, a little longer look ahead, a little more discontent with today's accomplishment may be aroused in him by his fellows of better brain and wider opportunity, which will lead him to greater skill, a higher wage, a better, a more wholesome and a more attractive home, and so to an interest beyond the block's limit; to the city and the state.

Newark has greatly bettered herself in the last ten years but the fates are against her growing in a day from a great manufacturing city into a finished municipality. You've been overcome by your growth. You've wanted factories and you have them. Now you'd like something more, and you find it doesn't come at call. You have three or four thousand factories, in which you employ over 60,000 hands, who work up each year $65,000,000 worth of raw material, into $127,000,000 worth of finished products. You are what may be called a technical city. And if any place in the world needs a great

technical school it is Newark." *From address by Mr. Dana before Board of Trade.* As result, committee appointed to secure increased facilities for technical education in the city through enlargement of Newark Technical School on High Street

1902 Nov. "Increase of Things to Read," address to Pennsylvania Library Association by Mr. Dana points to change in function of librarianship: "Our forerunners were students, consumers of the midnight oil. They held themselves apart, they modestly offered to the world now and then the products of their labor. Our work is different. We make the library useful to the scholar; also, we try to make it a useful agency for the public. For this latter work we need the publicity, the kind criticism and the encouragment which the newspapers have shown themselves ready to give"

1903 Fine Arts Commisson was appointed by Board of Trustees primarily to decide whether art objects acquired by library through gift or purchase were worthy of a place. Also instrumental in lighting the 4th floor suitably for exhibits, and in arranging fine arts exhibits, the first two drawing 50,000 visitors

1903 "The Mechanical Plant," descriptive article on new building, first appearing in "Electrical Review" and "Electrical World," and "Engineer," was reprinted in annual report

1903 Exhibition in art gallery of oil paintings lent by Newark citizens arranged by Fine Arts Commission. Most notable ever held in state. 51 canvases, viewed by 32,000. Second similar exhibit arranged later in year. The next year exhibition of paintings lent by Newark citizens equally popular. It was then decided that in 1905 the exhibition should consist of American paintings only lent by artists themselves

1903 Manual training and sewing from public school exhibited on 4th floor. Attendance of more than 30,000

1903 High school branch had 3,660 v. Circulation Sept. 14-Dec. 1 was 1,279 v. Room, enlarged and refitted, used daily for reading and reference by 90 pupils

1903 Need for intermediate department between children's and adult rooms recognized by special collection "Interesting Books for Young People" near main desk in delivery room

1903 List for boys and girls began policy to provide for children abundance of copies of a few, 1,700 to 2,000, of the best books. 1,697 titles selected from 3,300 in children's collection. 5th and final edition, 1923

1903 "How much Pleasure and Profit also, do we take from Good Books! And how slight the Return of Kindly Treatment which they ask at our Hands." This was wording of label used to replace 7 day label when time for lending children's books was extended to 2 weeks

1903 May Reference department moved from 3rd floor to 2nd at north end of delivery room

"Our experience would indicate that in a library of our present size, waiting upon from 1,000 to 2,500 persons per day, the delivery and reference departments suffer no inconvenience from being near together, practically in the same room, in fact, the present arrangement seems almost ideal"

Note Benefits of this plan have increased rather than lessened; in 1939 reference work and lending of books are still more closely linked despite growth of both kinds of service

1903 Value of bound periodicals in reference work advertised and various indexes such as "Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature" described

1903 School bulletin listing educational books recently added as well as 8 or 10 articles from periodicals of the month was prepared at request of school principals

1903 Single poems printed on heavy manilla paper 8"x11" lent to teachers in sets of 25 or 40 for reading and memory work. In 1906, 5,614 copies to 60 teachers

1903 Plans formulated for lending collections of objects illustrative of Newark's industries, "a series of tiny traveling museums" for teachers, schools, and for manufacturers themselves

1903 Studies made over six years by Mr. Dana, as member A. L. A. Committee on Book Buying and Book Prices, were applied to Newark methods of book selection, lengthening the life of a library book and improving its physical appearance after hard use

1903 Keratol, waterproof imitation of leather, made in Newark, used in bookbinding with excellent results as substitute for cloth sides

1903 Sept. In "Popular Science Monthly" article on "Some of the Extra-artistic Elements of Esthetic Emotion" Mr. Dana said: "The modern public library thinks the promotion of interest in art in its community is a proper part of its work"

1903 Oct. In address before Indianapolis Library Association Mr. Dana said: "To the extent of our resources and abilities, and to the limit of our building, we can help to increase the interest in fine and industrial art, and especially in the possibility of illustrating the two by objects owned and objects made in our city . . . and to increase respect for the workshop and the products of patience and skill among the next generation of young men"

Note This is the premise on which Library and Museum promoted industrial exhibits and developed their design-in-industry program

1903 Oct. "Journal of New Jersey Libraries," Vol. 1, No. 1, a trial number edited by Mr. Dana as basis for discussion of proposal that N. J. Library Association publish a quarterly journal

1903 Oct. First issue of "All children should meet and learn to know these people," list of 82 historic or legendary characters compiled by Mr. Dana with a pertinent word of description for each name. Reprinted many times and thousands of copies distributed

1903 Nov. Exhibition of decorative pictures held under auspices of Fine Arts Commission. Schools, dealers and publishers lent pictures. 28 page catalog published with 12 pages of explanatory notes on decoration of school room and home

1903 Dec. 5 "The Outlook" presented a study by Mr. Dana on increase in consumption of print which quadrupled in 20 years

1903 Dec. 20 Illustrated full page feature article in Sunday "New York Daily Tribune." An interview with Mr. Dana on right and wrong ways of hanging pictures and placing casts

1904 All books except current fiction lent for one month instead of 2 weeks with renewal. *Note* This plan still effective 1939, superseded all special arrangements to students, teachers, etc.

1904 May Need for brief interesting history of Newark suitable for children led Mr. Dana to ask Frank J. Urquhart, "Newark Sunday Call," to write 3 pamphlets on Newark, story of its early days, story of its awakening and story of its prosperity published 1904, 1905 and 1906. They were used in several schools in the city for reading and as text in local history. The Board of Trade contributed to cost

1904 "A Thousand of the Best Novels" published, 1st of 6 editions. In preface was described library's policy of buying many copies of selected number of novels, a policy still followed. *Note* Latest revision came from press Aug. 1939

1904 First mention of Vertical File. *Note* Now the reservoir of 75,000 clippings on subjects of current interest

1904 Public documents "taken in hand"; pamphlets "got under control"

1904 Bindery on 1st floor of library building under management of Gilbert D. Emerson, Philadelphia, expert in library binding. Newark foreman was William H. Rademaekers, a skilled workman. *Note* Today the Rademaekers plant in Newark, known for its thorough workmanship and attention to library problems, is still a Rademaekers concern

1904 20 cases of science specimens collected and owned by Dr. W. S. Disbrow, cases provided by Board of Education some years before, were moved from high school to library 4th floor by agreement between Board of Education, library trustees, and Dr. Disbrow. More cases purchased by library, more specimens added and this was the beginning of the Science Museum

1904 Catalog of etchings and engravings shown from Monsignor Doane's collection

1904 19 books for blind added, making a total of 70. 143 in 1936, with resources of Philadelphia and New York libraries available to blind residents of N. J. In 1915 all books for blind in Newark library turned over to N. J. Commission for the Blind

1904 "Books on Practical Business," a list, sent monthly to 4 commercial colleges and generally distributed

1904 Work with women's clubs developed, aid in preparation of programs, etc.

1904 34 classes with teachers toured building

1904 Study class in reference books held for 35 assistants from libraries in eastern N. J. Instructor from Pratt Institute Library School. Next year cataloging class of 23 conducted by Theresa Hitchler, Brooklyn Public Library

1904 Oct. Branch 1 with small collection of city directories and current novels, lent for 1c a day, opened at 16 Academy St. in heart of business section to attract business people

1904 Oct. Series of lessons to pupils in 8th grade on how to use library begun

1904 Oct. 28 Address by Mr. Dana before State Federation of Women's Clubs on promotion of free public libraries under municipal control and on aid N. J. Library Commission is equipped to give

1904 Salary roll larger than 1901 due chiefly to increases of individual salaries. "Work is better done by a few efficient, experienced, zealous, well-paid persons, than by a larger number of persons of indifferent skill with salaries proportionate to their skill"

1904 Circulation 48% above 1901, 28% above 1897 and 34% above average of 5 preceding years

1904 205 different articles on library appeared in newspapers, 130 prepared by staff; 37 book lists compiled and printed, 10 numbers of "News" published; also 78 other pieces of printing, including annual report, catalogs of exhibitions and a history of Newark's early days by Frank J. Urquhart; also a list of a thousand of the best novels

1905 Location nearer Broad and Market recommended for Branch 1, opened Oct. 1904, provided room can be rented for $150 a month. Small branches urged by librarian to replace inadequate delivery stations in other parts of city

1905 Experiment tried of sending a few cases of adult books as school libraries. Parents interested by lists which children carried home

1905 Feb. Exhibition of book binding, processes, materials and methods assembled after experimental studies by Mr. Dana and Mr. Rademaekers had brought visible results. Visited by 2,580 people. Sent as traveling exhibit to 19 cities. In 1906 was published Mr. Dana's "Notes on Bookbinding for Libraries," the sum of his observations being—the best is the cheapest

1905 Feb. 25. Disbrow collection officially opened as Science Museum with specimens illustrating the geology, soil, fauna and flora of this vicinity especially economic botany arranged in 32 flat top cases and 12 wall cases. Its history was outlined in the library's annual report:

> "For many years Dr. W. S. Disbrow, of Newark, has been a tireless collector. He has devoted much of his spare time and thought to botany and mineralogy. For many years he has had in mind the hope that he might be the person to lay the foundation of a science museum for his native city"

1905 March First exhibit of American paintings. This and a 1906 exhibit of water colors by American artists preceded by 11 years the publication by Mr. Dana of "American Art, how it may be made to flourish" which marked a change in the attitude of American museums toward American art. In 1926 a gift of Mr. and Mrs. Felix Fuld of $10,000 for American contemporary art enabled the Newark Museum to present the work of American artists, a policy it has consistently followed

1905 April Budding branches in glass cylinders set on shallow shelves against a light screen notable as example of beauty gained by simple and pleasing arrangement of common things

1905 May 23 Branch 1 moved to larger quarters at Broad and Bank. Business literature featured. Circulars distributed throughout business section. Each week a group of new non-fiction lent from main library was listed and list sent to 100 members of Board of Trade. Use of 74 directories increasing. Moody's Manual of Railroad Corporation Securities, Thomas' Register of American Manufactures and Shipping Yearbook added

1905 Lessons on use of library and catalog given to 7th and 8th grade teachers. Course extended for senior and junior classes in normal school

1905 Sunday Educational League founded by Dr. Leslie D. Ward held Sunday afternoon lectures in library

1905 Plan of sending to those interested monthly bulletins on special subjects well received.

1905 Rotomatic loose-leaf ledger adopted for records of ordering, binding, and extent of periodical holdings. One sheet to each of 30 dailies, 125 weeklies and 281 monthlies on file

1905 May 17 239th anniversary of landing of Connecticut settlers on banks of Passaic marked by opening of exhibition on 3rd floor showing Newark as it was and is. The first of many Newark exhibits held in library

1905 May 17 Branch 2 opened at Clark and Ogden Sts. in quarters provided by Clark Thread Co. and with special arrangements for Clark employees. Growth steady though gradual

1905 Summer resort literature displayed at Branch 1; in 1906 at Main Library travel literature from resorts, steamship and railroad companies gathered for distribution

1905 Hallock Memorial Collection of Books established by Newark Principals' Association subscribing $25. for bookplate to be used in pedagogical books, bequest of Joseph E. Hallock, Newark educator

1905 16 bookplates in use by library; collection developed and exchanges made with collectors

1905 Second year of systematic picture filing and lending. 50,000 pictures; 6,000 circulation

1905 50 daily and weekly newspapers on file with 4 Italian papers from Milan, Naples, Palermo and Rome received through Italian consul

1905 Deposit stations established in Vailsburg store, South St. school and store at corner of Garside St. and Bloomfield Ave.

1905 Collections of books sent into factories for workers

1905 Nov. 1 Apprentice class opened for those who wished to give services in return for instruction. 10 months course

1905 Nov. Collection of trade catalogs established

1905 Nov. 18 Medical library association organized with 130 members. The public library provided an alcove for books and administration

1906 In "Relation of Art to American Life" published in "School Arts Book," and delivered as address before Eastern Art Teachers Association, Mr. Dana said: "In America we regard art as something remote from life." Exhibits of pictures, broadsides and books installed in library paved the way for the museum of everyday things which has brought art into the life of the man on the street through the Newark Museum

1906 Letter to "Newark Evening News," by Mr. Dana, on education and schools outlined services to schools given by library and suggested supplying additional funds for extension of classroom libraries. Preliminary to establishment of school dept. in library and staff to carry on special work with schools

The School Department as it was in 1907. Here were gathered for teachers reference copies of books on education, a "model library" of children's books, a set of textbooks used in Newark schools and reference aids for grade school pupils. Here teachers came to arrange for classroom libraries, to borrow industrial charts, specimens of minerals, poems in sets and pictures, lent from an adjoining room.

1905 In an A. L. A. address at Portland, Ore., on "What state and local library associations can do for library interests" Mr. Dana criticized the national organization and his colleagues as bound by ties of precedents and conventions, for their reluctance to make libraries and their services known through publicity: "An Association tends to be academic and to hold its members to a standard"

1906 $57,795 specially appropriated by city government for land and improvements at north of building

1906 Library designated as depository of government documents by R. Wayne Parker; formerly necessary to refer inquirers to N. J. Historical Society

1906 Collection of specifications of U. S. patents begun

1906 Permanent exhibition illustrating processes of reproducing pictures offered as gift by friend of library. Installed on 4th floor in 1908, exhibit included 400 engravings on walls and in cases; 500 unmounted engravings, and framed, glass-covered exhibits 16" x 22" each displaying tools and materials used in producing special kind of engraving. F. S. King contributed exhibit of copper plate work, Otto Bacher etching exhibit, and George H. Whittle, Century Company, wood engraving exhibit

1906 Simplification of catalog records: accession book discontinued; Cutter numbers on novels dropped

1906 Gift of 126 sets of glees and madrigals from Madrigal Society of Newark

1906 Newark material collected by library for use of school children studying departments of city government according to new curriculum. Information not available in print was gathered by library

1906 Geography exhibit of maps, globes and geographical texts with material illustrative of geography teaching in schools proved of unusual interest

1906 The Rev. Henry R. Rose's lectures at library on national figures popular

1906 Oct. Binding business of Gilbert D. Emerson sold to William Rademaekers, foreman. Library contract made with Rademaekers who retained bindery on 1st floor until 1909

1907 First mention of use of telephone in connection with inquiries about books

1907 Cooperation with public school lecture system, University Club, Y. M. C. A. and Alliance Française

1907 Staff hours reduced from 48 to 44 hours weekly. Vacation of one month, 12 days allowance for illness

1907 April Music purchased with $525 raised through efforts of Spaulding Frazer and others interested in music. Operas, oratorios, music for piano, organ and strings

1907 April 1 Branch 3, Roseville, 429—7th Ave., opened. Nov. 16 Branch 5, Ironbound section, 422 Lafayette St. Nov. 18 Branch 4, Springfield section, 245 Springfield Ave. All in rented quarters

1907 April 25 Branch 1 moved to 7 Mechanic St. Called "business branch." 3,500 v., chiefly business and technical; 200 directories of city and trade; 43 magazines and 25 large maps mounted on rollers given by Hartshorne Company and hung from overhead platform

1908 Street index to borrowers given up. Purpose was to record cases of contagious disease among borrowers; now through cooperation with Board of Health

1908 Exhibit to illustrate "Features of a Printed Book" showed materials of bookmaking and all parts of finished book, title page, illustration, printer's mark, etc.

1908 Carteret Book Club of Newark founded largely through efforts of Mr. Dana. Incorporators were James E. Howell, John Cotton Dana, and Noah F. Morrison. Objects are literary study and promotion of arts pertaining to production of books, including occasional publication of books to illustrate those arts. Books thus published are: Hawthorne's Letters to William D. Ticknor; Bulwer-Lytton's Letters to Macready; Walt Whitman's Criticism; Charles Dudley Warner's Charles Dickens; The Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám; Pollard's Modern Fine Printing in England and Mr. Bruce Rogers; Ruzicka's Newark; Thomas L. Raymond's Stephen Crane; Wilbur Macey Stone's A Snuff-Boxful of Bibles; Louis H. Patterson's Pageant of Newark-on-Trent; Harvey O'Higgins's Alias Walt Whitman; Jemima Condict Her book; William S. Hunt's Frank Forester; Rowland C. Ellis's Colonial Dutch Houses

The Delivery Room of 1907 is the Lending Department of today. Now as then it is the center for general book selection and reference work. Meanwhile library resources and demands upon them have so increased that charging and discharging of books, slipping of books and registering of borrowers managed at this desk now require two large rooms on the 1st floor through which move daily two to six thousand books.
Mr. Dana is in the middle background; Miss Winser approaches the desk at the right.

1907 School dept. established in former newspaper room, 1st floor. Center of service and information for teachers. Newspaper room closed during summer. Papers transferred to reading room and issued only on request. Number subscribed to largely reduced

1907 Art dept. opened on 1st floor rear of school dept. Picture collection filed vertically in wooden boxes holding 500 each. 15,500 pictures lent

1907 Oct. 22 Six successful applicants for training class begin 10 month course

1907 Dec. Washington hand press purchased for printing labels and posters to advertise library; junior member of staff trained in art of setting type

1907 Circulation 6 branches 98% greater than 1901

1908 Civil service law adopted by city of Newark. Public library came under its operation

1908 Lessons on use of library given to normal and high school pupils for past 3 years to be published in detail as guide to other libraries

1908 270 large pictures, chiefly lithographs available for decoration of library walls and for educational aids in schools to which they were lent

1908 May All current newspapers for reading discontinued. 9 papers taken for clipping and reference only

1908 Current magazine room on 2nd floor changed to technical room with 10,000 v. on useful arts and sciences and many technical and scientific periodicals

1908 Reference dept. merged with lending dept., a move anticipated in 1903 with removal of reference dept. from 3rd floor

1908 From Disbrow collection specimens of 40 rocks and minerals, boxed and bearing descriptive label lent to schools. Beginning of lending museum idea

1908 Nov. Japanese Art objects owned by George T. Rockwell, exhibited and later purchased by city for $10,000 as nucleus of Art and Science Museum for city

1909 - 1918 It Serves its Public

In the first 10 years of the library in its new home many experiments were tried to make available its various collections and so to index, arrange, present and publicize them as to move them out of the building and into the homes of their owners. The following decade established the services whose foundations were already laid. The picture collection grew to a self-indexing encyclopedia of half a million pictures. 75,000 were borrowed in a year; 36 schools borrowed them for class use weekly. 15,598 books were sent out to be kept for a term in classrooms. From a poem collection and the collection of clippings were lent 5,000 items each. 35,000 business branch patrons used the directory collection and 6,000 the maps. Then the war came and the library became a headquarters of book and information service for federal, state and municipal war agencies. The emphasis on service which was then established has continued to develop until today the old book lending function and the new idea of service in the public library are rivals for first place.

1909 Newark Museum Association founded by John Cotton Dana to maintain a museum of art, science, industry and education in part as the result of exhibitions of art held in library, of collections of pictures, engravings, formed in library and of establishment of science museum in library. Galleries and offices on 3rd and 4th floors of library

1909 Newark publications growing out of 5 years of experiments in courses on how to use library given to teachers, normal, high and elementary school pupils: "Course of Study for Normal School Pupils on the Use of a Library"; followed in 1912 by "Course of Study for Normal School Pupils on Literature for Children"; in 1917 by "How to use a library" written for normal classes, high school classes, librarians and all others interested; each a part in the American Library Economy series

1909 1,500 letters from business branch to business men advertising directories, to which were added through courtesy of A. T. and T. 143 telephone directories covering 1,000 towns and cities in U. S. Lists on insurance, banking and brokerage sent to 400 business men. 500 copies of bulletin about branch distributed in business district

1909 225 book lists on 152 subjects printed or mimeographed; 79 bulletins, 150 newspaper columns. 11 exhibitions visited by 15,946 persons. 617 meetings held by 88 organizations with attendance of 22,648

1910 Art dept. established on 3rd floor with 7,000 v., 60 art journals and collections of pictures and engravings

1910 Educational meetings held in room adjoining school dept. formerly occupied by picture collection

1910 Map platform installed at main library with 20 city, state and U. S. maps; complete set of U. S. topographic survey sheets, U. S. geological atlas on file

1910 3 exhibitions for museum managed and installed by library staff

1910 Branch 1 moved to 18 Clinton St. from 7 Mechanic St. Evening opening tried. Collection of labor union journals and house organs begun. Pamphlet describing work of business branch published in American Library Economy series. Collection included 10,000 v. Annual circulation 81,000

1911 June City Plan Commission appointed by mayor included librarian as member. Reports, pamphlets, maps, and books on city planning gathered and cataloged for commission by library

1911 Million mark reached in lending of books

1911 One-story rented building, 81 Hayes St., built expressly for library, opened at Springfield branch

1911 System of directory exchange begun in 1910 at business branch with 17 libraries extended to 34. Arrangement made with National Association of American Manufacturers to buy at slight cost year-old foreign directories. On file 290 city directories; 260 telephone directories; 340 maps

1911 "Made in Newark" index begun at business branch, 2,000 local manufacturers circularized for catalogs or lists of manufactures. 10,000 card index made to show at glance where any article is made and what articles made by every concern. Completed March 1912. Revision and printing taken over by Board of Trade

1911 "Social Questions of Today" published, 8 page pamphlet listing subjects of current social interest with directory of organizations issuing literature on these subjects. Their leaflets and reports kept in vertical file grew to include current material from many sources resulting in present information file. Revised editions 1914 and 1915

1911 Printing exhibit arranged by International Typographical Union of Indianapolis and Newark library shown in Newark and by 10 other libraries

1911 Nov. First issue of "The Newarker," a journal published to introduce a city to itself and to its public library. This "house organ" of Newark public library appeared monthly for 4 succeeding years terminating Oct. 1915. Edited by Mr. Dana who succeeded in making it "not only a good library magazine, but a Newark magazine, . . . a representative of a great manufacturing city . . . a force in itself for the growth and betterment of the city . . . a reflection of the thought of the business man, and a mouthpiece of the wider business interests"

1911 10 books listed in Dec. Newarker on Peace movement indicated library's sustained program in presenting literature which might make for permanent friendliness of nations through better understanding

1912 Decrease in number of meetings noted because of greater use of building for library and museum purposes

1912 Feb. Disbrow science collection transferred to museum association

1912 March German applied art exhibit by museum showing work of best artists of Germany and Austria; miniature exhibits in branch libraries. Later shown in museums in St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh

1912 June Library exhibited at Newark Industrial exposition with emphasis on business branch resources

1912 Nov. City plan exhibition by city plan commission cooperating with library opened in library building. Presented plans and studies of commission relating to street changes, trolley line routing and extension, canal abandonment, center market, housing, recreation centers, water front improvement and many other subjects. Nov. Newarker listed books on city planning and Newark maps

1912 Dec. City appropriated $7,100 for additional boiler to provide more heat and light; also for freight elevator. Increased use of building made this equipment necessary

1912 Dec. Fiction moved from lending dept. to 1st floor at right of entrance; registration dept. to adjoining room; both released by move of school work to lending dept.

1912 Vertical file grown to 30,000 items, 5,000 folders, 54 drawers

1913 Jan. 12. From *The New York Sun*: "If there is any public or private enterprise in Newark that (John Cotton Dana) does not make the institution he manages help along, it must be of no importance. If there is any intellectual appetite of the townsfolk that the library does not seek to appease, it is not worthy of encouragement"

1913 Mr. Dana in Jan. Newarker forecast development of moving picture into educational institution and, in alphabetical table of subjects for study in educational institutions open to Newarkers included the 43 moving picture theatres

1913 May Newarker presented statistical picture of Newark, its growth, character, resources, municipal revenue, tax rate, departments and their services, education and libraries, industries and capital represented, strikes and lockouts, recreation centers, churches, and tabular comparison with 25 other cities

1913 Aug. Springfield branch after 5 years known as "foreign branch" with books in German, Yiddish, Polish, Russian, Ruthenian, Hungarian, and Italian. Described in foreign number of "The Newarker," Dec. 1913, which reproduced letter from Mr. Dana in 7 languages inviting foreigners to use branch

1913 Aug. Library seal adopted by trustees in 1889 redrawn by James Hall

1913 16 vertical file drawers of Newark study material from school dept. merged with lending dept. file

1913 Fine records for small amounts destroyed at end of 6 months; larger fines stand one year instead of 7 as formerly

1913 N. J. Legislative bills indexed

1913 Business branch moved into 2-story fireproof building, 15 Beaver St.

1913 Chandler & Price power press added to print shop equipment

1913 Staff hours reduced from 44 to 42 a week

1913 W. P. Young bequest of $500. received

1914 Mr. Dana's letter to A. L. A. Council, A. L. A. "Bulletin", Jan. 1914, introduced a general criticism of activities and methods of A. L. A. and A. L. I. especially in relation to publicity and print, with statement that "librarians ought to prefer print to talk and ought to be more moved by printed statements than by printed words"

1914 Jan. Colored band filing method for both books and pamphlets devised by Mr. Dana adopted as inexpensive means of making quickly available ephemeral material and described in American Library Economy pamphlet, "Color-and-Position Method of Filing"

1914 Jan. "Librariology" number of Newarker sounded note of change which marked succeeding 25 years in methods of administration of Newark library. New order of things required librarian "to select a few of the best books and to keep them, but also to select from the mass of printed matter all that may be useful to the community, make it available at a minimum of expense, and discard it when its usefulness is past" Reprinted under title "Pleasant Art of Getting Your Own Library," 1916 by Syndicate Trading Co. and distributed by thousands through book stores such as Carson Pirie Scott & Co., Chicago; reprinted by library 1929 and 1939 in edition of 5,000 each

1914 Arguments for and against commission government in Newark published in May Newarker with book lists on forms of municipal government

1914 List published in June Newarker of 500 local subjects used as vertical file headings for city, county and state

1914 Articles on legitimate field of municipal library by Mr. Dana prepared for international conference of librarians at Oxford, England, meeting August 31 to Sept. 5. War made it impossible for Mr. Dana to attend but article was sent to England to be read at conference in printed form as issue of Newarker

1914 Sept. Mr. Dana appointed member of executive committee of Committee of 100 to direct celebration of 250th anniversary of settlement of Newark, 1666-1916. 17 sub-committees appointed and a later committee on permanent memorial, which mayor suggested should take form of building for growing collections of museum

1914 Oct. Newarker devoted to trade between U. S. and South America. Contributing authors represented U. S. Dept. of Commerce and Pan-American Union. Lists included library's literature on trade directories, year books, periodicals and statistical publications and notes of specific information about one of South American countries. Brazil, selected as research subject, to show resources in print on packing for export, banking and credit, monetary system, steamship connections

1914 Oct. 25th anniversary of public opening of free public library, West Park St. Occasion marked by article in "The Newarker," Feb. 1915 comparing library and Newark of 1889 with 1914

1914 Statement in Nov. Newarker: "New times are bringing new conditions, and these will bring us libraries which will serve all the ancient ends; (i. e. storehouses of good books, haunted by a few scholars, used by a few of our very few students, and delighting a small company of those who read belles lettres that they may be accomplished not that they may accomplish something) and will also show themselves to be convenient and familiar tools adjusted to the hands of movers of government, industry, commerce and finance in their respective communities"

1914 Tablet to the Rev. Hannibal Goodwin, 1822-1900, Newark clergyman and inventor of photographic film, placed in 1st floor corridor by Essex Camera Club

1914 Nov. Catalog information desk installed at card catalog and manned during busy hours

1914 Nov. Deposit stations closed and daily deliveries to branches discontinued. Weekly collection made Friday, delivery on following day

1914 Nov. Double or folder cards issued to borrowers presenting cards for replacement filled within 6 months

1914 Because of main use of business branch in business hours, evening opening since 1910 was discontinued

1914 Work of museum still carried on by library staff and paid for, in part, from museum's income. Museum's art and science collections, its books and workers occupied 6 rooms and corridors on 2 upper floors. *Note* Librarian, Newark Public Library, has served as director of the Museum from the beginning without salary

1914 Dec. U. S. Patent Office specifications and drawings moved into bookcases lining walls of 2nd floor corridor

1915 High school branch, now Barringer high school branch, taken over by Board of Education and books, added since 1899, purchased from public library. Branch had become one of most efficient in country. 6,000 v. Described in American Library Economy pamphlet published, 1913, "High School Branch of the Public Library." "Aids in High School Teaching: Pictures and Objects," another pamphlet in series, 1916

1915 "Vertical File," American Library Economy pamphlet, discussed at length amazing growth of print, problem of print which is useful and yet ephemeral and changes demanded in library method of handling. Followed in 2 years by first edition of "List of Subject Headings for Information File" growing out of "Social Questions of Today," 1911

1915 Feb. "Clay products of New Jersey" exhibition by Newark Museum brought 12,579 from Feb. 1 to 26

1915 March 1-7 Newark municipal exhibition held in city hall. Posters for different city government exhibits printed on library's hand press

1915 "Walks near Newark," first listed in May Newarker gave route, distance and time. Later editions printed as broadsides

1915 July Neighborhood branches established in 3 all-year elementary schools, Lafayette, 7th Ave., Belmont Ave. and in Newton St. summer school

1915 July Main library closed 6:30 p. m. July and August except Mondays and Fridays; an experiment

1915 Oct. Last issue of "The Newarker" as library publication. Taken over by Committee of 100 for official organ of Newark's 250th anniversary celebration; later, title used for official journal of chamber of commerce; publication revived and edited by library for Committee of 100 in centennial program, 1936

1915 "Maps, Atlases and Geographical Publications," American Library Economy pamphlet published

1916 Alexander Archibald, mayor of Newark, presented library with official flag of city

1916 Jan. 15 "Literature on the Job" by James H. Collins in "Saturday Evening Post," a popular presentation of increase in business literature and means of making it available at Newark business branch. First mention of books or libraries ever appearing in "Saturday Evening Post" and probably most effective single piece of business branch advertising

1916 Exhibit of work of Bruce Rogers, master printer, arranged by Carteret Book Club; included books, broadsides, posters, circulars, leaflets and pamphlets all brought out under his guidance

1916 "1,600 Business Books," compiled by business branch and published by H. W. Wilson Co. marked beginning of business branch publishing program to make available sources of business literature. Later editions published under titles, "2,400 Business Books," 1920; and in 1927 "Business Books: 1920 to 1926"

1916 Feb.-Mar. 18 Textiles of New Jersey, industrial exhibit, held by museum. "Story of Textiles" prepared by library for museum publication

1916 Oct. Announcement of bequest of Vice-Chancellor Howell by which income of estate was to come to library on death of widow. Provisions required 85% of income to be used annually for history and biography, 15% to be added to principal for 100 years. Thereafter entire income for library to use in perpetuity for purpose specified. *Note* Fund first available, 1939

1917 Feb. 7-14 "Why Study Latin?" exhibit of books, charts and objects to make subject more friendly and interesting and to show why it pays to study Latin

1917 "White list" of business books edited by library appeared for 19 months Nov. 1917-July 1919 in "Nation's Business," organ of U. S. Chamber of Commerce. $225 received in payment

1917 1,000 books from estate of Cortlandt Parker presented by his sons

1917 To soldiers and sailors went thousands of books discarded from closed branches. 200 books and 1,500 magazines daily given by Newarkers, brought to library or collected from substations by L. Bamberger & Co. delivery wagons. Sorted by library staff, a soldier book plate and list tipped inside front cover by volunteer school teachers and by museum attendants: "This book is sent to soldiers and sailors by the people of Newark, N. J. through its library and schools, in cooperation with the State Public Library Commission at Trenton." Books shipped to military hospitals, army Y. M. C. A. at Fort Hancock, A. L. A. Dispatch office at Hoboken, Camp Vail, Camp Merritt, Edgewood Arsenal, Port Newark, Colonia army hospital, outgoing ships, and many other points. 41,575 books and 201,842 magazines in 3 book drives from 1917 to 1919

1917 Red School House exhibit, replica of New England red school house erected in center of St. Louis on occasion of Conference of Associated Advertising Clubs of the World. Exhibit therein by Literature Committee of which Mr. Dana was member included school furnishings and text books of long ago, and many pictures, all assembled and installed by Newark library staff

1917 Exhibit of war posters arranged at request of Committee on Public Information at Washington, comparing manner in which artists of all countries attacked war-poster problem. Traveled as government exhibit

What Ought a Business Man to Read?

1. Several newspapers; thus he studies history while it is being made.

2. Several newspapers; thus he learns how business is going.

3. Several newspapers; thus he learns his own town.

4. The Saturday Evening Post; thus he gets good stories, novels and a view of business, law, politics and government different from that which most of the newspapers give him.

5. The Literary Digest; thus he gets both sides of the day's questions, and explores the world.

6. The best novels as they appear; (the best are the ones he most enjoys).

7. A good, small book on something he is interested in, by a Man who Knows. Articles in the world's great magazines can take the place of small books.

8. The best journals of his own calling.

9. Everything else.

J. C. D.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF NEWARK NEW JERSEY

This bookplate, designed by John Cotton Dana for the Business Branch, is one of a number now in use composed by him on libraries, books and reading.

1918 Book plate for gift of private library on economics: "This book with others on Economics from the library of William Mills Ivins, a distinguished jurist, is a gift of his son, William J. Ivins. The markings and marginal notes are significant because of the owner's repute. Please do not feel, however, that they set a precedent for marking other Public Library books purchased from city funds"

1918 Exhibit of war and commercial posters and poster stamps sent to the American Association of Japan at Kobé "to suggest what war activities we pursue and how the war has affected us"

1918 5 traveling exhibits: War Poster exhibit in 2 parts sent to 28 cities; Red School House exhibit to 4; Engravings on Wood by Rudolph Ruzicka to 15; Why Study Latin? to 9

1918 June-Nov. Colombia, South America, exhibit "showed business men and manufacturers that a museum and a library can collect and display information of practical worth about a little known and not very friendly country, a country which has many things manufacturers need in their work; and a country which will want many of the things its own products help to make; and a country which will be made more friendly by the collection and display of its products." Shown also at Bush terminal, New York and in other cities

1918 July "The Library and the Museum Therein," a journal published occasionally to interest more Newark people in library and museum and to hold interest of those who were accustomed to use branches just closed and to persuade both new and old friends to make long trolley trip to central building

1918 Dec. The Contemporary, a woman's organization of 1,500 members, featured in "The Library and the Museum Therein." Its organization, program and activities described and announcement made of museum exhibition of winter paintings by American artists to be sponsored by The Contemporary. Cooperation between The Contemporary and library and museum traced

1918 Cent-a-day and 7-day labels on book covers discontinued and rubber stamps used inside books. Easier to block out stamps than remove labels

1918 70 decorative pictures lent to war organizations for libraries, club rooms, and offices; exhibits of pictures sent to camp libraries at Camp Upton, L. I. and Camp Dix

1918 Transportation cost of school deliveries taken over by Board of Education

1918 Gallery built in technical dept., 2nd floor, and 2 galleries in lending dept. extended to provide needed shelf space

1918 Motorcycle with side carrier purchased for messenger collecting overdue books

1918 Facilities of library turned over to users of United War Work Campaign, telephones, stenographers, typewriters, messengers, library assistants, motorcycle with side car, through Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., National Catholic War Council (K. of C.), Jewish Welfare Board, War Camp Community Service, A. L. A., Salvation Army. Library Information Bureau opened on 3rd floor for United War Work Campaign. 4 library assistants worked equivalent of 11 days at headquarters. Children's room was advertising center for Victory Boys and Girls campaign

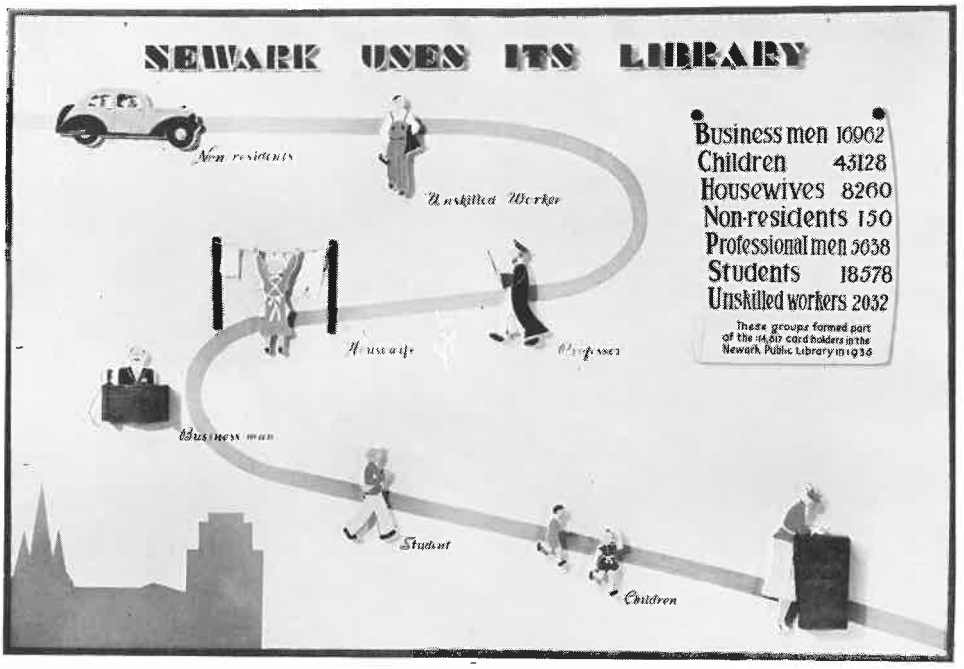
1918 Business branch collections limited to business subjects; general books withdrawn. Investment service greatly enlarged

1918 Request for increase of $30,000 in appropriation not granted by city commission. In consequence all branches closed except business branch and two quite inexpensive branches in all-year schools

1918 Library compiled 11 annotated book lists for "The Woman Voter," published at intervals in the "New York Evening Post." For the United States Shipping Board it compiled annotated book lists on merchant marine, exporting and other shipping subjects printed in four pamphlets over imprint of U. S. Government Printing Office and with due acknowledgment to Newark library

This picture shows the Lending Department after the building addition in 1923 allowed for expansion of reference and information service. The desks in the new area are conveniently placed to the reference collection, Information File and Pamphlet Library; behind them, the adjacent Index Case, and the Kardex record of bound periodicals. Through openings at the right are the book stacks giving access to about 200,000 books for lending, often used in conjunction with reference work.

1919 - 1928 It Expands its Services



A wall board 42" x 62" with combination of jig saw cutouts and color, prepared by members of staff for American Library Exhibit 1937.

On the tide of prosperity that swept the country after the war the Newark library received from a city largely increased in population and resources, support adequate for a full expansion of its services. The time was right. The Newark library had made itself known in Newark. It was one of the agencies that made Newark favorably known outside its own borders. It had passed a period of innovation and experiment and in the preceding decade had established services so well received by Newarkers that the growing demand taxed all its facilities and resources.

To the main library a large addition gave much needed room; for a business branch in the heart of the city a three story building was erected at a cost of $225,000; at book distributing centers throughout the city a program of expansion reopened five attractive city-owned branch libraries. A public spirited merchant gave Newark a beautiful museum building allowing the library room for expansion in space formerly used for exhibits. Publications descriptive of all the interesting developments followed, one after the other, each the story of a notable fact or happening. And all this activity created with the outside world a succession of helpful relationships.

1919 April Cleveland and Lafayette school branches operating successfully for 4 and 5 years closed indefinitely

1919 April Print collection moved to 3rd floor corridor. 450 cubic feet of filing space needed

1919 April Attempt made in "The Library and the Museum Therein" to list libraries in Newark devoted to special subjects. Realizing prescribed limitations of public library importance of cooperating with law, medical, insurance, municipal and statistical libraries within city was emphasized

1919 April Library prepared book lists on trades and occupations for "War Service of American Libraries"

1919 June "Newark's Last Fifteen Years," pamphlet published to record briefly in alphabetic sequence facts and occurrences 1905-1919, new tablets, statues, buildings, organizations, movements; also statistical comparisons 1905-1919. Supplement to "Newark Study"

1919 July-Aug. Summer hours, weekdays 9 a. m.-7 p. m., Saturdays, 9-1; an experiment

1919 List of Newark authors made on cards and filed in main catalog. Newarkers who write invited to bring their "thoughts, conceits, fancies, or views" to library for recording and safe-keeping

1919 Story of "Star Spangled Banner" compiled and printed

1920 Hospital library service inaugurated at St. Barnabas

1920 "Paid service" instituted for research questions requiring more than half an hour's work, when inquirer is unable to make his own search and wishes to engage competent research worker

1920 Library surveyed with government, finances and administration of city by Bureau of Municipal Research, New York, through Newark Board of Trade. Library and museum highly praised. 3 points of criticism have been met in course of years: Medical library moved to Academy of Medicine building 1921; central charge desk installed 1931; museum space acquired with opening of museum, 1926

1920 George H. Whittle, eminent American artist and engraver, gave books, engravings and original drawings and photographs

1920 Jan. Library salary rate increased about 47% in 5 years

1920 Both library and museum "are duly impressed by the movements of this new, after-the-war world and see quite clearly the place in our industrial activities that must be occupied by such supplements to formal education as libraries and museums"

1920 Gift to library and museum from J. Ackerman Coles of several thousand books, many of great value, and large number of objects of art and paintings

1920 Aug. "Get Wise Quick" notes distributed to grammar and high school students, to aid the ambitious in self-education through reading

1920 Map cataloging taken over by catalog dept. with cooperation of lending dept. on classification and subjects; also cataloging of print collection on form cards with art dept. cooperation; also upkeep of records for revision of "2,400 Business Books" with branch cooperation. This in accordance with policy to centralize cataloging of all special collections for uniformity and economy

1920 Pictures for home decoration lent for long periods to purchasers of frames made by library and sold at cost, a little advertised service in effect for several years

1920 Main library and business branch became members of Chamber of Commerce

1920 Books for children under 6th grade no longer supplied because of lack of space and facilities due to closing of branches

1921 Newark included in list of "leading libraries of the world" receiving free of charge publications of Carnegie Institution of Washington

1921 Gift of fund for illustrated editions of children's books subscribed by friends of Grace M. Duffy, Newark teacher for 25 years and vice-principal of Carteret School for 5 years

1921 Mr. Dana pointed out that Newark's 51,446 card holders meant, allowing for duplication of cards within family and for cards held by persons without family connections, that library books found their way into one out of every 2 families, there to be seen by an average of 2 persons

1921 "Evolution and Art of the Book" exhibit, assembled by Henry L. Bullen, American Typefounders Company, held in library by Carteret Book Club

1921 Far East book lists, 43 on 11 Far Eastern countries, on all aspects of life, travel, history, politics, government, foreign relations, art, literature, education, business and commerce, including 6 lists of maps, were library's contribution to furthering interest in and understanding of Far Eastern countries. "Such understanding," said Mr. Dana, "is a necessity if future intercourse of the nations east and west in relations that must come upon us whether we will or no, is to be conducted to the common welfare of both. Libraries and museums exist to furnish the knowledge that leads to understanding."

Widely distributed to Washington embassies, New York consulates, trade journals in U. S. and China, 53 U. S. journals and newspapers and 34 in foreign countries, 178 officials, merchants and banks in Far East, 95 American universities

1921 "Your Ignorance is Colossal," a flyer printed and distributed to advertise business branch services

1921 Italian-American citizens of Newark presented bust of Dante Alighieri by Ernesto Peruggi

1921 Nov. 7 Stephen Crane tablet placed on library building by Schoolmen's Club. Stephen Crane pamphlet printed on library press. In 1930 Stephen Crane bibliography published by library for Stephen Crane Association

1921 Dec. Tibet exhibit held by museum through Jan. 1922. 4 Tibetan book lists in "Far East" series published by library, on travel and exploration, history and religion, the country; people; customs

1922 In children's room handiwork of Newark schools shown in series of exhibits

1922 Plans made for addition to library by which 15,000 square feet were added. On 2nd floor for bookcases to hold 20,000 v. and abundance of tables and chairs for readers in lending dept.; on 3rd floor for print shop and stock room, picture collection, exhibition gallery at art dept. entrance, staff lunch and rest rooms; on 1st floor for added space in children's room and school dept.

1922 Plans made for first of 7 city-owned branch buildings to be erected in 9 years, all 2-floor buildings thus securing improved service and quiet for adults on 1st floors; children's rooms on 2nd floors had separate entrances

1922 Dec. 11 Col. Anthony Kuser presented de luxe edition in 4 v. of William Beebe's monumental work, "The Pheasant"

1923 Mr. Dana's annual report presented thesis that tremendous growth of newspapers and journals and reading thereof in community and of print outside of libraries, demand new methods of library administration; that "libraries once had a measurable influence merely as sources of reading matter; but that now reading matter comes in such a flood as to make the library negligible." Changes in methods proposed are that more emphasis be placed in library administration on bringing to light information in books which public libraries have been occupied with gathering and making accessible; in applying art of selection along with discarding a quarter of the print they now possess; in reducing purchase of fiction, making lending of fiction a very minor part of their work; in selecting its patrons by its selection of kinds of print thereby restricting more and more the use of its space to students rather than to casual readers; in devising simpler methods for records and cheaper procedures for recording presence or removal from the library of a book; in exercising more freely the right to distribute the results of modern scientific study. Mr. Dana referred to his lack of success in arousing attention of fellow librarians to factors of social change

1923 Barringer high school teachers gave monies for purchase of books on economics as memorial to Professor Byron C. Matthews

1923 March Springfield branch, 50 Hayes St., opened. Cost $68,006 including purchase of space at north

1923 Sept. 27 Van Buren branch, built on city-owned land, 140 Van Buren St., opened at cost of $41,173.12

1923 William Halsey Peck, long resident of Roseville, gave $350 so that new Roseville branch might be faced with white brick. *Note* Roseville branch celebrates its 15th anniversary Oct. 1939

1923 China and the Chinese exhibition by library and museum Nov. 22-Jan. 13, 1924. Split into 2 traveling exhibitions, shown in 13 cities in museums, libraries and

universities from New York to Oregon. In Newark it occupied 4th floor, corridors on all 4 floors, and in some aspect was present in every department. It was amplification of idea presented in Colombia exhibit, 1917, to promote knowledge and understanding of a foreign country thereby helping to improve trade relations; final step in 1921 Far East project

1923 High school and normal school students limited to 3 books at a time to prevent pupils from keeping books needed by other students for long periods

1924 C. W. Feigenspan gave to trustees portrait of Mr. Dana by Douglas Volk

1924 "Mailing List Directory" years in the making, compiled by business branch and published by McGraw-Hill. 800 pages with thousands of references to books and parts of books in which may be found lists of persons, firms and officials, a guide to potential purchasers of specific commodities

1924 March 14 Ground broken for $750,000 museum building given by Louis Bamberger, charter member of museum association. Land purchased by city for $200,000

1924 Oct. 1 Roseville branch opened at 99 Fifth St. at cost of $50,000

1925 March. Information file grown to 80 drawers and 4,500 subjects. Looked upon as library's most useful tool. Second edition of its subject headings published

1925 With publication of June issue of "The Library" the words "and the Museum Therein" were dropped from title. A twin publication "The Museum" was introduced to readers

1925 Shigeyoshi Obata, translator of poems of Li Po, identified Japanese prints and books in library collections

1925 Gift of 200 Japanese prints by William F. Hoffmann

1925 July 6 "Librarians Should Respond to Changes Time Brings," article by Mr. Dana, published in "Seattle Daily" at opening of A. L. A. conference, Seattle. Mr. Dana brought to attention of national association of librarians failure to consider at this annnal meeting greatest and most potent of all educational influences, the public press; cites Scopes trial which taught "man in the street" more about evolution than he had learned in 70 years since Darwin wrote his "Descent of Man"; drew attention to failure of librarians to respond to changes that time brings as evidenced by lack of recognition of association of special librarians who gathered, controlled and made serviceable modern flood of "information," which comes first in periodical and daily press and although truly ephemeral in form is yet of supreme value

1925 Company cards issued to Newark firms for company use. Specially designed to provide for use of library by non-resident members of Newark firms

1925 Pamphlet library, inaugurated 1918, grown to 46,000 items on 828 feet of shelving occupying 72 running feet of floor space, with Dewey classification designated by use of colored bands which when applied to backs of pamphlets standing in solid rows make number visible even on single sheet of paper. Method known as color-and-position filing

1925 R. C. Jenkinson Collection of books illustrating art of printing given by Mr. Jenkinson, including 288 v. by 54 different printers constantly added to by Mr. Jenkinson until his death in 1930. Purpose of collection is to show best work with type, ink and paper by men of talent and of outstanding genius to produce printed page of book. Collection was shown in east room on 3rd floor and in 3rd corridor. 2 catalogs published in 1925 and 1929, printed by D. B. Updike, Merrymount Press. Additions to collection continue, made from Young and Begbie bequests of special funds as voted by Board of Trustees. Complete collection Bruce Rogers work included

1925 Nov. 2 Seth Boyden of Newark, 8 page leaflet, complete record of great inventor, compiled and printed on occasion of placing of bronze tablet on Boyden monument in Washington Park, by Schoolmen's Club

As branches were built the Shade Tree Commission undertook the work of landscaping. The garden at the rear of each branch library still under their care has become a neighborhood beauty spot and summer reading room. This is the North End Branch

1925 In 1922 library survey showed 40,000 children in public schools between 3rd and 8th grades; 10,000 in parochial schools; 11,584 were library card holders and 17,000 used classroom libraries. Library then reached 28,000 children out of 50,000 with stock of 29,000 v. In 1925 3 branches had opened and work with children had increased 124%; card holders increased by 11,064 and book stock by 16,000 v.

1925 Dec. 2 Clinton branch, 739 Bergen St., opened at cost of $76,500.98

1926 In annual report Mr. Dana offered help of library to those who need "Post-school education"

1926 Business branch moved to temporary quarters, 28 Clinton St., pending erection of present city-owned building 34 Commerce St.

1926 "Business Magazines: Classified by Subject" compiled by business branch and published for more effective use of trade journals, as important source of business data. 2nd edition, 1929; 3rd, 1933. Business branch number of "The Library" in June

1926 Oct. 3 After lapse of several years main library reading room was open Sundays for reading and study from 2 to 9 o'clock. *Note* Sunday closing 1932, as depression economy measure, still in effect 1939

1926 Oct. 4 In "New York Times" article Mr. Dana analyzed work of librarians for last 50 years; spoke in praise of accomplishments; criticized standardization and certification of library workers as regimentation by law; drew attention to fact that as professions and callings rise to dignity of effective work, it is due to unhampered activity of free and inventive minds that best progress must be with continuance of same freedom

1926 9 sonnets of Arnold, Byron, Keats, Drummond, Florio, Milton, Shakespeare, Southey and Wordsworth printed on 9 cards and sold as packet. 10 poems from "Oxford Book of English Verse" chosen for a second poetry packet, 1927

1926 Mr. Dana appended to annual report discussion of adult education; general conception by adults that "education" means book, teacher and course of study; to narrow down to this book-and-teacher concept would be mistake in view of products of printing press and influence of newspapers and periodicals on average man. Mr. Dana suggested taking up tool already in use and increasing its efficiency for production of "thought-provoking" material, following ancient rule of producing greatest result with least effort

1927 Eugene Begbie bequest of $16,453.34 received

1927 Jan. "The library has been collecting good books for 37 years and now has about 350,000"

1927 Jan. 15-22 Exhibit by library at Newark automobile show

1927 Map exhibit at main library. Motor guides, street maps, surveys, and maps to aid in visual education. List of references on maps and map-making in "The Library" Dec. 1926

1927 Post card collection advertised. Thousands of useful cards in art dept.

1927 "Surprising Statements" series of selected quotations from recent books, first appearing in "The Library" published in a booklet and followed in 1929 by 2nd series

1927 Chief of Map Division of Library of Congress, Col. Lawrence Martin said of Newark map collection: "I never dreamed that any public library anywhere in America had anything like its advanced method of keeping and serving maps"

1927 May 5 In recognition of essential value to industry and commerce of adequate and accessible library service, Newark city commission provided $225,000 building in center of business district as first city-owned business library building in country. Descriptive pamphlet published for opening, May 5

1927 "Business Books: 1920-1926," analytical catalog of 2,600 titles as supplement to "2,400 Business Books," 4th and last edition. With great increase in output of business print, need of index was automatically corrected as labor cost became prohibitive

1927 From 1912 until her death July 17, 1927, Louise Connolly was educational adviser to library and museum, bringing experience gained in her work as Newark school supervisor and Summit, N. J., superintendent of schools. Of rare ability she gave constructive aid and criticism. Her notable contributions to both institutions sprang, too, from an unfailing sympathy and great human understanding. The Louise Connolly Library and Museum Scholarship was established in her memory by her friends

1927 Oct. Vailsburg branch opened at cost of $71,412

1928 Jan. "The Library Letter," first issue of monthly bulletin by school dept. to keep teachers and others in touch with its work; discontinued 1933 because of decreased budget

1928 69 classroom libraries in 8 parochial schools

1928 Jan. Engineering Index Service issued by Engineering Societies Library, New York, subscribed to. Weekly card service indexing by subject 2,000 engineering, technical, scientific and trade publications in 223 divisions of engineering

1928 "Business Literature" published ten times a year; running commentary on business literature, its development and application

1928 July Books and pictures on boxing exhibited; 12 page pamphlet on boxing lore published

1928 Nov. 16 Central branch, originally Branch 7, opened in department store of L. Bamberger & Co. April 1930, Broad St. branch opened in the Kresge Department Store. Both included fiction and popular non-fiction and were for convenience of borrowers in business section of Newark. No rental charge. Closed April 17, 1933, depression economy measure

1928 Program of cooperation with H. W. Wilson Co., publishers of library indexes begun and followed through with selection and checking of titles for "Union List of Serials," "Union List of Newspapers," "Song Index," "Costume Index," "Essay and General Literature Index" and "Standard Catalog"

1928 Oct. 11 In "Now that Everybody has Enough to Read, what should Libraries Do?" presented to N. J. Library Association, Mr. Dana stated: "Libraries have a gigantic competitor in the growth of print and the cheapness thereof" and presented points for discussion of "what can we do about it?"

1928 Sum of money given by Contemporary of Newark for art books

Reaching the man on the street with the help of the United Advertising Corporation

1929 - 1939 It Carries On

Then came the depression and with it, as always in a period of financial stress, abnormal demands upon the library. Expanding services had brought the library with the largest appropriation in its history to a peak of activity in 1932 and to a use which taxed the building beyond its limits of space. Relief from crowded conditions was essential. In the following years reduced budgets and curtailed hours presented the problem of maintaining an institution of service brought to a singularly high level with an income materially reduced. From these reduced funds must be taken rental of outside storage space.

Consistently an attempt has been made to carry on the day's work but always with an eye to the library's place in the future. Important works have been acquired in preference to those current and popular. While the book collection has been affected, services have been maintained.

In the emergency the library has cooperated with many civic organizations, responding to calls for aid within the limits of its financial resources. Printing, unfortunately, has been limited to the most urgent needs.

Notwithstanding, the record of the last ten years, largely one of adjustment, shows accomplishment in many directions, some of them new, and keeps alive in the face of difficulties the best traditions of Newark service.

1929 "Where Can I Learn It?" column on editorial page Newark Evening News contributed by library, guide to courses for adults. Column continues today as "The Newark Library Presents" after 6 changes of title

1929 May 18 "Fountain of Knowledge" murals by Ives Gammell unveiled. Anonymous gift of $5,400 for painting of mural received in 1927 recorded as "Gift for murals from anonymous donor"

1929 Jan. 11-18 Joint exhibition by library and museum at annual Newark Automobile Show, 113th Regiment Armory

1929 Reference collection of books and pamphlets of state and city interest made nucleus of N. J. collection

1929 May Staff hours reduced from 42 to 40½ hours a week

1929 May First branch museum opened by museum at Van Buren branch

1929 June 1 Weequahic branch, 355 Osborne Ter., opened at cost of $71,039.57

1929 July 21 John Cotton Dana died

1929 Aug. Beatrice Winser appointed librarian

1930 Card file of New Jersey authors, native, resident or writing about New Jersey begun

1930 March First step taken in effort to check book mutilation by cooperation of school system. "The Bookworm's Little Brother" published in Newark "School Bulletin" and regulations for use of illustrative material suggested to teachers by Dr. Logan, Supt. of Schools

1930 May "Design in Industry" first issue of monthly publication by library and museum, addressed to manufacturers and designers, listing with annotations references in current literature to industrial design; discontinued 1933 because of decreased budget

1930 June Book truck with capacity for 500 books began operation and in 5 summer months lent 17,400 v. and enrolled 675 new borrowers at playgrounds, schools, fire houses, factories and street corners

1930 Aug. 30 Richard C. Jenkinson died, president of Board of Trustees since 1923, vice-president since 1913, and member since 1897

1930 Oct. 16 North End branch, 722 Summer Ave., opened at cost of $90,572.58

1930 Nov. 10 Carteret Book Club passed resolution giving all future publications of club to R. C. Jenkinson collection

1930 "Business Service in Public Libraries of 109 Large Cities," survey compiled by business branch

1931 As result of checking the collection for Washington material for Bicentennial celebration a number of books 100 years old and more withdrawn from open shelves. Beginning of specially designated and protected storage collection now numbering about 15,000 v.

1931 Central receiving desk installed; charging done in each department, a change long contemplated

1931 March Building addition opened with self-operating elevator for stack building; provided 2,919 square feet at cost of $31,148

1931 March Civil service reference work entered new phase with the discontinuance of sample questions issued by state Civil Service Commission

1931 March 19 Information desk installed for answering questions received by telephone

1931 April Indentification cards replaced old style charge and receipt cards for adult borrowers

1931 April 20 Dickman charging machine installed superseding hand-written records for charging books

1931 June Reference service to teachers transferred to Teachers' Room on south side of 2nd floor. Requests for school trips checked and material assembled there

1931 Oct. First 3 libraries in elementary schools, equipped with reference books and directed by trained teacher-librarian, opened by Board of Education. Recreational reading supplied by public library

1931 Recreational reading sent to high schools

1932 March Library appropriation cut by $34,165

1932 Book truck service discontinued because of decreased budget

1932 April Overdue book week; 10,888 cards, held for fines, restored to owners evenly divided between children and adults. 883 books more than three weeks overdue were returned, 200 with charges years overdue

1932 April 21 Special investigator added to staff for detection and control of theft, mutilation and disorder

1932 May Service begun for patients at City Hospital

1932 June Lending popular non-fiction for 14 days discontinued; month period for non-fiction again adopted

1932 July All salaries reduced 1-15% by city ordinance; March 1933 Revised for salaries over $1,000, 2-25%; April 1933-March 1935 7% additional for payless Saturday closing; July 1936 base salaries restored by city ordinance

1932 2,786,788 books lent during year, peak for annual book lending

The Library's book truck in service from 1930-1932 makes a neighborhood stop

1933 March Notice received of reduction in 1933 appropriation of $151,035

1933 "The Library," monthly publication since 1918 discontinued because of decreased budget. "The Librarian" column in "Boston Transcript" commented thus: "One of the best of all library publications is forced to suspend publication because of a decreased budget—this is 'The Library,' journal of the public library at Newark which in boom times or lean has maintained its high standard of news gathering and literary excellence"

1933 "The Library Letter," published since 1928, discontinued because of decreased budget

1933 "Design in Industry," published since 1930, discontinued because of decreased budget

1933 Charging desks in all departments removed and combined in central charging desk, 1st floor corridor

1933 Book sorting for lending dept. moved to space in 2nd floor corridor

1933 Book sorting moved into 1st floor corridor to allow more space in receiving dept.

1933 Pamphlet library work space and staff moved from lending dept. to 3rd floor to relieve crowded conditions

1933 April 17 Broad St. branch at Kresge Department Store and central branch at L. Bamberger & Co. closed

1933 April 17 Because of decreased budget main library closed evenings except Mondays and Tuesdays and all day Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, opening daily except Saturdays at 9:30 a. m. Branch libraries closed Mondays and Saturdays. Business branch closed Fridays

1933 April 17 Extension dept. and outside deposit libraries, closed except for City Hospital and St. Barnabas Hospital, Jail, House of Detention and Board of Education

1933 April 17 Renewal and reserving of books discontinued. 10,000 books reserved in previous 6 months

1933 Oct. High school reference service placed under direction of school dept.

1933 Dec. Library projects inaugurated for Civil Works Administration, reorganized in 1934 as Emergency Relief Administration. 35 workers, on relief, assigned projects impossible to accomplish with regular staff. Among them: extensive book repair; occupational index of 128,615 card holders; coding of names in children's application file to obviate variations in spelling; mounting for permanent preservation newspaper clippings on local history; index of N. J. illustrations in books, magazines, pamphlets; index by business branch of current statistics; index by business branch of trade association proceedings, bulletins

1934 "Business Directories," key to use, published

1934 Comparison with 1932 showed 11% loss in hours open for system and 100 more books lent per hour; for branches 60% loss in hours, 17% increase in hourly use

1935 Fines on children's books reduced from 2c to 1c a day to help children regain use of cards held for fines

1935 March 1 Notice received of partial restoration of appropriation to $475,000 for 1935. Increase granted by city commission in response to requests by many organizations and individual citizens

1935 March Main library reopened evenings except Wednesdays and Saturdays; Saturday mornings from 9:30 to 1. Remained closed Wednesday evenings, Saturdays after one o'clock, Sundays and holidays. Branches resumed former hours except Saturdays after one o'clock. Business branch reopened full time as formerly except for 9:30 a. m. opening

1935 Exhibits: The Consumer is Learning to Protect Himself; John Cotton Dana Day; Old American Textbooks; library participated in Newark-on-Parade exposition sponsored by Chamber of Commerce, April 6-14

1935 Gift of 250 books received from J. William Clark of Bernardsville

1935 Books from library of Sara A. Fawcett, supervisor of drawing in Newark schools, 1879 to 1899, given to library by Martha A. Hurlbut and Emilie M. Kempf

1935 Christmas books, pamphlets and clippings collected by Dr. Floy McEwen given by Mrs. McEwen

1935 228 new volumes in Italian language given by Italian Institute of Culture in U. S.; special bookplate

1935 Plans made for 5-story building addition on north to take care of crowded conditions. Financial obstacles prevented carrying out plans

1935 Oct. 6 John Cotton Dana Day. Through Newark Educational Council, a city-wide observance was planned and culminated in special exercises held in Newark Museum court

1935 Nov. Emergency Relief Administration workers, reorganized under Works Progress Administration with staff of 39, continuing most of original projects to which were added: series of articles assembled and written on local organizations, later published by Federal Writers' Project of N. J. as "Newark Civic and Social Agencies" and made available to fill requests from schools; weeding and gathering new material for information files; filing clippings and pamphlets; indexing cities in telephone directories at business branch; making study of use by business men of sources of business information

1936 Main library rearranged to occupy space gained by removal to storage of 85,000 books. Fiction dept. to 2nd floor corridor. 145 3-foot cases of unbound periodicals from 4th to 2nd floor in space available through fiction shift to corridor. 75,000 pamphlets moved into 3rd floor of book stack to provide work space for staff and public research workers

1936 April Storage space leased in loft building 226 High St., for little-used books and school library books, 85,000 in all; rent, furniture and equipment, insurance, etc., of $5,217.73. 6,480 square feet of space secured

1936 Book mutilation campaign continued with cooperation of N. J. Library Association

1936 Ivy Hill Convalescent Hospital service begun

1936 April 17 Celebration of 100th anniversary of Newark's incorporation as city marked by comprehensive exhibits at library and museum tracing history of city's development since 1836. Photomural designed by Alexander Alland and allocated to library by U. S. Works

Progress Administration, Federal Art Project, placed in 3 arches in court of library. "The Newarker" revived and 8 issues edited by library for publication by Historical Committee of 100, providing a calendar and record of 4 months' events during celebration

1936 May 6 Main library and business branch open daily at 9 a. m.

1936 June Renewal and reserving of books resumed

1936 July First salary increases since 1931 for lowest bracket only; June 1937 increases for 115 of the staff; July 1939 for 128 of the staff; salary increases still needed for final adjustment await restoration of normal city appropriation

1937 Anna M. Field bequest of $1,000 received

1937 $560,000 appropriation granted by city commission permitting for first time in 5 years normal book budget of $97,000

1937 Feb. Staff association organized

1937 Old Gold contest disrupted reference work; reference collection closed to all contestants

1937 March 50,000 copies of 10th revision of "One Hundred of the Best Novels" list printed

1937 June 15 The American Library exhibit opened for 3 months on occasion of meeting in New York City of A. L. A.

1937 Aug. 6 Works Progress Administration workers began 6 months project; daily recording all books borrowed by Newark card holders, record of each borrower on card bearing his name, address, occupation and card number with dates of borrowing, authors, titles and call numbers of books borrowed. A sampling from the 6 months' record examined and made subject of discussion by Dr. Alvin S. Johnson, director of New School of Social Research, in his book "The Public Library, A People's University," 1938

1938 Property at rear of library, 100′ x 100′, purchased for $13,500 from library appropriation with view to erection of building when funds are available, providing growth for years to come

1938 2½ floors, 24,000 square feet, of museum addition taken over by library, one floor occupied by art dept., half of one floor by children's room and remainder by 85,000 books from storage in loft building. Space at library thus released permitted expansion of school dept., current magazine collection and reading tables and reference study space in main reference room, greatly relieving general congestion

1938 School dept. moved to larger quarters on 3rd floor; name changed to education dept.

1938 New Jersey collection installed near reference collection

1938 Jan. More than 100 autographed photographs of leading actors and actresses given by Morris S. Schlesinger, former manager of Shubert and Broad St. Theaters, placed on exhibit. Considered one of most valuable collections of its kind

1938 Feb. Weequahic branch administered collection of books lent to first Newark adult education school, opened at Weequahic high school for spring term; for fall term cooperation also between North End branch and North Newark adult school

1938 Experiments made with preservative processes for new and old newspapers

1938 Celudex shields used to cover catalog cards against soil from handling

1938 Extension students studying for degrees at Newark schools granted non-resident student cards

1938 April Library reopened Saturday afternoons; an experiment. Closed after 3 months because of slight attendance

1938 May Roseville and North End branches opened gardens to public for first time for outdoor reading

1938 May Current periodicals removed to 1st floor in former children's room, thereby relieving crowded condition in reference room

1938 168-page typed index to Atkinson's "History of Newark" published in 1878 and heretofore unindexed, was compiled. Duplicate copies prepared by N. J. Public Library Commission for sale at cost to libraries

1938 High school trips reduced by Board of Education to one a week as economy measure

1938 School libraries opened in S. 17th St. and Summer Ave. schools bringing number to 22 with 33,692 v. and circulation of 306,240

1938 School library opened in East Side Annex brought total of high school libraries to 9

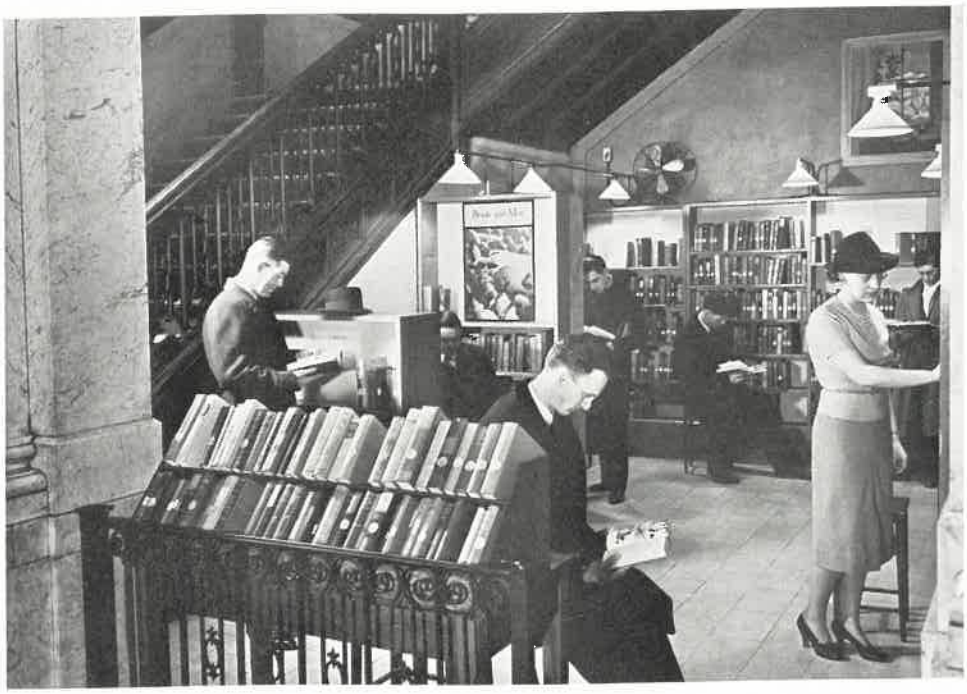
1938 Sept. 21 Largest school trip on record, 144 elementary school requests filled, books lent 1,950, pamphlets 321, maps 63, information file clippings 68, periodicals 27, pictures 3,054

1938 Nov. "The Making of a Book" exhibit arranged in cooperation with Federal Writers' Project. The project's latest publication, "Stories of New Jersey," shown in various stages of production, from manuscript to bound volume

1938 Dec. Film editions of "New York Times" war years and projection machine for reading of films purchased. Thus library recognized microphotography and space-saving advantage of film

1938 Dec. 4th edition of "A List of Subject Headings for the Information File," published by H. W. Wilson Co.

In a classroom at Burnet St. School children choose books from a library collection. One of them acts as librarian and keeps the records. *Photo by Laura Schnarendorf*



Space made by the turn of a stairway adjoining the Fiction Corridor has been utilized as a Reading Alcove. Here in 10 cases are 10 frequently changing lots of books grouped informally by subject or some underlying idea, In Pursuit of Laughter, for example. *Photo by Laura Schnarendorf*

1939 "The American Library, Milestones and Signposts," chronology of library history from 1638 to 1937, prepared for American Library exhibit, 1937. Reprints available

1939 Certification Board, N. J. Library Association issued certificates to members of staff on request in accordance with 2-year state experiment plan

1939 Periodical work co-ordinated with pamphlet library

1939 Chintz bindings, cheerful colors and washable, first used for books in hospital service

1939 Business branch published supplement to "Business Information and its Sources," pamphlet in "Business Information Library"

1939 May Periodical room discontinued to gain needed space. Experiment begun of shelving scientific and technical periodicals with books on subjects. Popular magazines placed in reading alcove, all others in 1st floor corridor

1939 "Contemporary Europe" exhibit, 1st floor corridor. 8 cases of print on countries in conflict area. Maps daily changed show military operations and changes in boundaries. Public invited to borrow books and pamphlets from exhibit

1939 June Reading alcove opened. Constantly changing collection of books on variety of subjects, simplifying search for "good reading." Collections, with illustrative posters: In Pursuit of Laughter, Reading for Vocabulary, Read and Reflect, Back to the Land

1939 Four rotary Linedex cylinders, each holding 30,000 names, installed in registration department to record numerical file of adult registered borrowers, replacing loose leaf book system

1939 Exhibition of Frederic W. Goudy's printing from R. C. Jenkinson collection

1939 Exhibition of printing of Metropolitan Museum of Art done under supervision of Henry W. Kent

1939 June Publication of "New Jersey, a guide to its Present and Past" prepared by Federal Writers' Project sponsored by library

1939 July 1 Hours curtailed because of unexpected decrease in budget requiring return to schedule similar to 1933. Main library closed evenings except Mondays and Tuesdays; branches closed Monday evenings

1939 July Relief map of northern New Jersey, 20′ x 12′, set up in registration dept. Lent by N. J. State Planning Board

1939 Among book lists published were: The Forgotten Book; Contemporary Trends in Fiction; Everyland, for children, to promote sympathy and understanding, 2nd edition; Careers; The Sports Arena; Anchors Aweigh; A Thousand of the Best Novels, 6th edition; a list to accompany Dr. Frank Kingdon's Compact Definitions of Democracy, Socialism, Communism and Fascism

1939 Oct. Exhibit to observe tercentenary of printing in U. S. Original specimens and facsimiles selected from R. C. Jenkinson Collection